THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, near the South West Corner of the Diamond——Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year——Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance——Advertisements published on reasonable terms.

VOLUME 48. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1833. NUMBER 74.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, Corner of Ross and Second streets,

where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

☞*Building Materials and Workmen*

WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received, by the Commissioners of the Western Penitentiary, on or before Friday, the 5th inst., for supplying the following quantity and kinds of building materials.

BRICKS.

100 thousand good, hard, well burnt bricks.

STONE.

2 thousand perches of select building stone.

LIME.

5 thousand bushels of well wood burnt stone lime.

SAND.

20 thousand bushels of good, clean river sand.

LUMBER.

50 thousand feet inch measure of two inch white oak plank;

25 thousand feet inch measure 3 by 5 inch white oak scantling;

30 thousand feet, inch measure, of common white pine sap boards;

5 hundred common rafters, 27 feet long, 3 by 5 inches, of white pine or hemlock;

100 thousand common white pine shingles;

20 thousand common four feet plastering laths;

15 thousand feet, inch measure, of two inch common hemlock, or white pine plank.

CAST IRON.

240 thousand pounds of door jambs, sky lights, ventillators, breckets, water pipes, &c., as per patterns and drawings.

WROUGHT IRON.

200 plates of ¼ inch boiler iron, 2 by 5 feet; 20 tons of bar iron, as per bill of dimensions.

WORKMEN.

A few first rate bricklayers and masons are wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, on being found competent. Also, a Blacksmith, of ability and industry.

Any information may be obtained of the subscriber, at the Prison, or Exchange Hotel.

JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.

☞ The Mercury and Advocate will insert the above until forbidden. April 2—tf

JAMES IRWIN

HAS on hand, and offers for sale, on accommodating terms—

25,000 pounds BACON;
3,500 do. FEATHERS;
2,000 do. CAST STEEL;
500 do. CROWLEY STEEL;
700 do. ZINC;
4,000 do. LAMP BLACK;
4,000 do. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
500 do. CANDLEWICK;
35 barrels PITCH;
30 boxes Ky. Manufactured do.;
40 kegs do. do. do.;
20 barrels Prime PORK;
150 do. No. 2 and 3 MACKEREL;
30 tons LOG WOOD;
80 Salted HIDES;
200 Dry do.;
500,000 Kentucky SEGARS;
120 bundles BINDERS' BOARDS;
75 groce BONNET BOARDS;
200 reams WRITING PAPER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5—tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN

may 11, 1822.—tf

TO BE LET.

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

November 22, 1832.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,

Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished, at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE,

Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

CITY DISPENSARY,

Physicians' Prescription, and

FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.

J. B. COCHRAN.
THOMAS MILLER.

Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

JUST received, per Steam Boat Navarino, and for sale by JAMES IRWIN, corner of Market and Water streets:

100 barrels of Molasses.

ALSO, IN STORE,

5 tons Scorched Salts.

March 15, 1833—tf

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE, No. 8, Market street.

March 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.

For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,

January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

February 26.

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to

CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.

Dec. 25—tf

For Sale,

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 48, Wood street, Pittsburgh. March 12.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

S. J. SYLVESTER.

Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer,

HAS removed his Store from the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, to the stand of Messrs. Holdship & Son, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, where he will keep on hand an extensive assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Writing and Printing Paper, Wall and Wrapping Paper—together with every article in his line, Wholesale and Retail, on accommodating terms.

April 2, 1833.

Saddlers' Tacks and Sparables.

60 BOXES assorted sizes, received from the manufacturer, and for sale at *eastern prices*, by JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market and Water streets.

April 19, 1833—tf

STONE'S Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry—Just received and for sale at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

April 9. Corner of Wood and Third streets.

OFFICE for the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Stocks, &c.; No. 68 WOOD STREET. Western, and every description of Bank Note Paper, purchased at a low rate of discount.

WANTED,

Doubloons, Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Thalers, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Bank of England Notes, at high premiums.

6 per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, in sums not less than $100, to remain 30 days or more. Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

GEO. A. COOK, Exchange Broker.

April 9, 1833.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

HERBS.

AN assortment of carefully dried Medicinal and Culinary Herbs; put up in the neatest manner by the Shakers, among which are Lemon Balm, Hoarhound, Catnep, Peppermint, Spearmint, Pennyroyal, Rue, Sage, Tanzey, Summer Savory, Thoroughmost Hyssop, Sweet Marjorum, Wormwood, Digitalis, Lobelia, Inflata, Slippery Elm Bark, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.,
Corner of Fifth and Market streets.

April 23—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,

BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

Just Received, and on hand,

HAVANNA and Rio Coffee; Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, and Souchong Teas; Loaf, Lump, and N. O. Sugar and Molasses; Champagne, and Cogniac Brandy; Jamaica, St. Croix, and New Orleans Rum; Holland Gin, (hour glass brand;) Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sicily, Malaga, and Marseilles and Bourdeaux Claret Wines, warranted pure; best Sperm Candles, & Winter Strained Oil; Fresh Salad Oil; Castile, Shaving, Boston, Palm and Rosin Soap; Almonds; bunch and bloom Raisins; Raisins in kegs; Fresh Mackerel, No. 2; Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon, &c. &c.; Spanish Indigo, Fustic, Campeachy Logwood, Camwood, Blue Vitriol, Saltpetre, Epsom Salts, Alum, Copperas, Chalk, &c. &c.

Corks, Sap Sago Cheese, Phila. Glue, Starch, and Richmond and Pittsburgh manufactured Tobacco, well assorted; together with Salt, Iron, Nails, Paper, Ropes, &c.

Comprising, together, a lot of goods selected with the utmost care, and which are recommended with confidence. For sale on accomodating terms.

HENRY F. SCHWEPPE,

Corner St. Clair & Penn Sts.

N. B. Expected to receive shortly, White Havanna Sugar; 30 bbls. Tanners' Oil, from Boston.

April 9, 1833—2m

A. LAMONT & Co's Patent Vices:
Fullers' Screws:
Timber Wheel, do.:
Mill, do.:
Mill Spindles:
Blanchard's Cast Steel Corn & Grass Scythes:
Do. German do. do.
Thompson's Sickles—on hand and for sale by

JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market & Water sts.

March 29—tf

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

NO. 103 MARKET STREET.

WE invite the attention of buyers to our fresh stock of DRY GOODS, recently purchased in the eastern cities, upon the most advantageous terms, and among which will be found many desirable articles—all of which will be sold at a small advance on the original cost.

J. SHEA & Co.

N. B.—Persons who know themselves indebted to the subscribers for a longer period than six months, will please call and settle their respective accounts, previous to the 20th May next; and those having claims, will present them for settlement.

April 12—tf J. S. & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers, at Private Sale, the Mansion House at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, now occupied by Benj. Weaver, as a Hotel, together with all the vacant ground attached. As this property, and long established stand is pretty generally known to the public, it is unnecessary to give a further description of it, as those who would wish to purchase, will examine for themselves—the terms will be easy, as only part of the money will be required in hand. For further particulars, apply to

BENJ. DARLINGTON,

April 23—tf No. 51 Market street.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Within the city of Pittsburgh; some of the property is improved, and some unimproved. Inquire of

B. DARLINGTON,

March 19, 1833. No. 54, Market st.

ANTI ANGULAR SYSTEM OF WRITING.

MR. WINTER, having acquired a knowledge of Mr. Smith's incomparably excellent system of Penmanship, having practised under him, and become well acquainted with his *method* of Instruction, and with the *manner* in which he has secured so much success in his beautiful and accomplished art, would now inform his numerous friends, and the citizens generally, that he intends to devote special attention to that important branch of Education.

Mr. W. has already introduced this system, with astonishing success, in his *Academy, in Smithfield street, between Fifth street and Diamond Alley,* where specimens of the great and rapid improvement of his Pupils may, at any time, be seen.

Private Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen will be attended to, at such time as shall be most convenient. On Monday next, the 22d inst., Mr. W. intends commencing an evening class, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The number will be limited. An early application is therefore necessary, for those who wish to attend.

Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Grammar, Composition, Geography, with the use of the Globes, &c., will continue to be taught in the above Academy, as usual. April 19.

SEALED PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the Commissioners' Office, in the city of Pittsburgh, until Tuesday, the 4th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, for the erection of a Bridge across Montour's Run, at Guy's Fulling Mill, where a state road from the line of the state of Virginia, to or near to Gen. Wm. Marks', crosses the same, to be completed in a substantial and workmanlike manner; floor, plank, sheeting, and studding, found by the county; to be roofed and weatherboarded complete. A plan and specifications can be seen at any time, by calling at the Commissioners' Office, aforesaid. By the Board. D. DRENNEN, Cl'k.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, }
May 14, 1833. }

TO RENT,

10 FRAME HOUSES—pleasantly situated in the village of Croghansville. Possession can be given immediately; rent very low.

Apply to JAMES BLAKELY,

May 24—tf Bayardstown.

HEMP.

RECEIVED, per steamer Lady Byron, 25 bales prime Kentucky Hemp, and for sale by CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

May 24—3t

MACKEREL.

300 BARRELS and half barrels No. 2 and 3 Mackerel, 1832, of the best Boston brands—on consignment, and for sale low by LEWIS HUTCHISON & Co.

May 21—3t

NEW SPRING GOODS.

S. P. CHURCH & Co.

NO. 83 MARKET STREET,

HAVE just received, from New York and Philadelphia—

French and English Painted Muslins, of the latest Fashions;
do do Cambric Ginghams, do do
Hernani, Blonde Gauze, Merlin, Crape, Lachine, and other Fancy Hdkfs;
Figured and Plain Gros de Naples, Gros de Swiss, Italian Lustrings;
Superior Pongee, for Ladies' Habits;
Super. Figured 4-4 Bobbinet Lace;
do do Swiss Muslins;
Splendid Painted Book Muslins, new style—for Dresses;
Green and White Blonde Gauze Veils;
Green Worst Barrege; Gauze, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons;
Bead Bags, Guards, and Purses;
400 Bunches of Seed and Cut Garnet Beads, for working Guards, &c.; comprising a greater variety than we have ever before offered.
Summer Cloths, French Bombazines, Circassions, plain and striped Mole Skin, Drillings, Wt. Satin, Jean, &c.

ALSO,

Blue, Black, Brown, Mulberry, and Mixed

BROAD CLOTHS,

With a general assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS; all of which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices, for cash, or approved credit. Please call and examine, before making your purchases. April 19—6w

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.

THE Gentlemen of the Bar are respectfully informed that we have lately received, on consignment, an extensive Law Library, among which are some very valuable Reports. We are instructed to sell the books at the lowest prices.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

April 19—tf

JOSEPH FISCHGENS & Co.

NEW RECTIFYING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 4, GRAY'S ROW,

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale—Alcohol, from Rectified Whiskey, Foreign and Domestic Brandy; Gin, Whiskey, Cordials of all descriptions: good cider; Vinegar by the barrel, or small; which, being manufactured by a person acquainted with the business, are presented as pure.

Pittsburgh, April 9. 1833—2m

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's

Drug Store, Corner of Fifth and Market street.

Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgage, on good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.

March 12, 1833.

TO RENT,

THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by *S. J. Sylvester,* corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or WM. ROBINSON.

January 29, 1833.—tf

REMOVAL.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

HAVE removed to the corner of Fifth and Market streets, where a general assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, &c.&c.** will be constantly kept on hand, and which they offer, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable erms. April 23—tf

Wall Paper and Velvet Borderings.

RECEIVED, this day, a large assortment—embracing the latest eastern patterns, some of which are very elegant—call and examine them, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

Corner of Third and Wood streets, late H. Holdship & Son. April 5.

GREAT BARGAINS!

WILL be sold, at public auction, in the borough of Erie, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st Monday in August next,

2,000 *Acres of Land,*

In 50 acre tracts, about one mile from said borough, adjoining Lake Erie, and on two public roads. The land is of a good quality, well watered and timbered.

Those wanting good lands and well situated, had better attend, as this is the last public land for sale in this part of the state. The Pennsylvania Canal will pass through this tract, when made.

Terms of payment—one half of the purchase money down at the time of sale; one fourth in six, and one fourth in nine months, with interest.

RUFUS S. REED,

President of the present Town Council.

Erie, Pa., April 20, 1833. [May 7.—ts]

TO PRINTERS.

JUST received, one Case of BLANK CARDS—assorted Numbers—for sale cheap by S. J. SYLVESTER, Corner of Wood and Third st's.

May 3, 1833.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

J. CHISLETT,

PORTRAIT PAINTER,

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,

PITTSBURGH.

J. C. takes this opportunity of soliciting the patronage of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, and would be happy to show his specimens to those who may favor him with a call.

May 3—tf

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

SUPPLIED WITH

Books and Stationery,

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS, BY

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

March 26—tf

REMOVAL.

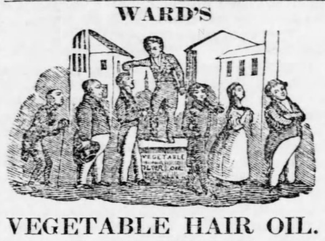
Hoge & Wainwright

HAVE removed their Hardware Stores from No. 100 Wood, and 130 Liberty street, to No. 54 Wood street—at which place they intend keeping an extensive and well assorted stock of

Hardware, Cutlery, Whips, &c.

☞The attention of the public, generally, is respectfully requested. April 12—2m

WARD'S



VEGETABLE HAIR OIL.

IN all ages of the world, a beautiful head of hair has been considered the greatest ornament ever bestowed by nature upon the human frame, and indispensably necessary to the perfection of personal beauty. It is a very general complaint of young persons, that their hair is falling off, becoming dry, or unhealthy; this may be owing to the application of improper and injurious oils, or to the entire neglect of the hair. Without proper attention, diseases of the hair will arise, which are often found to occasion thinness, falling off, and frequently total baldness. For these evils, and the necessary inconveniences attending them, Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil will be found in all cases a sure remedy. Before offering this Oil to the public it had been tried in hundreds of cases of baldness, thinness and falling off of the hair, and in every instance its salutary effects have been realized to admiration. It has never failed to produce a new and beautiful growth of hair on heads already bald, and to check that falling off which so often occurs. In cases where it becomes dry and ceases to grow, this Oil will very soon render it healthy, and produce a rapid and beautiful growth, without the least injury to the most delicate head; nor does any falling off follow after using it. That loss of hair, which so often takes place after sickness, may be easily prevented by using this celebrated Oil. In short no Oil has ever been offered to the public that gives such universal satisfaction, and stands the test of experience like Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effects of this Oil, the following testimonials, from gentlemen of high respectability, are most respectfully submitted:—

Extract of a letter from John A. Wadsworth, M. D., of the city of Providence, R. I. to W. & L. Krumbhaar & Co., of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen: Dr. Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil has gained great repute with us, having restored Hair on heads that have been bald for years, and I have no doubt it will give satisfaction wherever it may be introduced.

Very respectfully,
JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

Messrs. STANLEY & Co., of Baltimore, in writing to Mr. HUNTON, Druggist, in Washington City, say, 'That Letters to them from Druggists in Boston, describe *Ward's Hair Oil* as being highly approved of there, and selling with astonishing rapidity.

Extract of a letter from Harvey Seymour, Druggist, Hartford, Ct., to the Proprietor, dated Hartford, Sept. 14, 1832.

Dear Sir: I find your Hair Oil a valuable article; I was so unfortunate as to lose the Hair from the top of my head, and, from the use of about half a bottle, I find it starting out anew.

HARVEY SEYMOUR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1832.

Dr. WARD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Oil, you were good enough to put into my hands when I was in Lowell, has produced the most wonderful effects on my Hair that I ever witnessed. You recollect when I called on you, my Hair had fallen very much, and I was quite bald; I have now a beautiful head of Hair, coming on very rapidly. I hardly know how to express my gratitude to you for the benefit the Oil has afforded me. A number of my friends are very anxious to obtain some of the Oil, and I wish you to send me one dozen bottles of the largest size immediately.

Yours, respectfully,
C. WOOD, M. D.

Extract of a letter from Dr. John A. Wadsworth, of Providence, to the Proprietor.

Esteemed Friend: Your Hair Oil is attended with very promising effects. One of our most respectable citizens, who had been bald for ten years, with a skin as smooth and free from hair as the palm of his hand, has been using the Oil, and fine hair is now coming out on every part of the previously bald scalp.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1832.

I certify that about fifteen years ago, my hair began to fall off, and in a few years became so thin that I found it a source of great inconvenience. On seeing Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil advertised in several New York papers, and highly recommended by two medical gentlemen, with whom I was acquainted, I was induced to make trial of it. When I commenced the use of it, I very much doubted its efficacy in my case, having been bald so many years. But I had not tried it long, before I found it to possess the properties which had been attributed to it. I have now as good and healthy a head of hair as I had twenty five years ago. I can cheerfully recommend it to others who have had the misfortune to lose their hair.

G. W. CUNNINGHAM.

BOSTON, Nov. 3, 1832.

Dr. WARD—*Sir:* A friend of mine had a bottle of your Hair Oil put into his hand, and using it a short time, the hair began to grow on his head, which was before bald, and he had tried many other remedies in vain.

Yours, respectfully,
C. E. ALLEN.

☞ For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., corner of Sixth and Wood streets, and H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., corner of Fifth and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

April 30—tf.

WANTED,

20 SHARES of Stock of the old Bank of Pittsburgh, for which $55 per share will be given. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

May 24, 1833.

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by ALEX. BAILIE, corner of Market and Third streets,

OLD L. P. MADEIRA, in bottles and on draught;
Pale Sherry, Lobo Brand;
Brown do. very rich;
Golden do. do.;
Grape Juice Port, very rich;
Old L. P. Teneriffe;
Old Cette Madeira;
Lisbon, very superior;
Malmsey Madeira, very rich;
Champagne, celebrated Anchor Brand;
Claret, Leo Ville, and St. Julian, very superior;
Old Hock, 1811;
Sauterne, very fine;
Also, Superior Old Virgin and Champagne Brandy;
Holland Gin, Old and Genuine;
Jamaica Spirits;
All of which are offered at reduced prices—apply as above. May 14—tf

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Complete Periodical Library.

FORTY Eight Pages Weekly—nearly 2,500 pages a year, for five dollars, furnishing, annually, select reading equal to fifty volumes of common size.

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The 'Complete Periodical Library,' will be found indispensable to all lovers of good reading, in town or country. Every number will contain 48 pages, in a size expressly adapted for binding, when the book is completed; printed with type so large as not to fatigue the weakest eye. Its immense size will enable the editor to crowd any common sized book into two numbers; frequently into one. New works will be despatched as they arrive from Europe, and sent off fresh to its patrons. The subscriber in Missouri will be brought to the very fountain of literature. Works printed in this library will be furnished to him, when, without it he would be wholly unable to procure them. A book that will cost us six dollars to import, can be reprinted and distributed to subscribers, owing to our peculiar facilities, for about twenty or thirty cents, with the important addition of its being fresh and new.

We shall give near 2500 pages, annually, equal to FIFTY common sized books. Every work published in the Library will be COMPLETE IN ITSELF. A title page will be given with each volume, so that the subscriber, if he pleases, may sell, or give it away, without injury to any of the others; or it may be bound up at the pleasure of the subscriber.

This work presents an extraordinary feature, unknown to any other periodical in the country. The subscription price may be considered a mere loan for a year, as the work, at the year's end, will sell for cost, and in many parts of the United States it will bring double the original cost to the subscriber.

The works published in "The Complete Periodical Library" will be of the highest character, both as regards the author and his subject. New works, of approved merit, will be sent out to the Editor by every arrival from Europe, giving him an unlimited field to select from, while care will be taken to make his publication equal to any thing of the kind in America.

The first number will be issued on the 8th of May next, and regularly every Wednesday thereafter, secured in handsome printed covers, and on fine white paper, at $5 per annum, payable in advance. Clubs remitting $20 will be supplied with five copies for that sum; agents at the same rate. Address T. K. GREENBANK.

No. 9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

☞ Subscriptions received at this office.

AN ELECTION for thirteen Directors, for the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh, will be held at the Exchange Hotel, on Monday, the 3d day of June next, to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Jacob Forsyth	George Miltenberger
Thomas Scott	Michael Tiernan
Wm. Holmes	James Kelley
Sam'l Smith	Geo. Ogden
James S. Craft	Thomas S. Clarke
Cornelius Darragh	Sam'l Pettigrew
Samuel Church	Geo. A. Cook
Wm. B. Foster	James Adams, Jr.
Wm. Marks	David Lynch
Wm. Stewart, merch.	James B. Irwin
Charles H. Israell	Robert S. Cassat
Wm. Robinson, Jr.	Humphrey Fullerton
Edward D. Gazzam	Samuel Walker
Wm. Eichbaum	Andrew Watson
Samuel Fahnestock	Robert C. McFarland
Wm. M. Carlisle	Richard Gray
Josiah King	John Sampson.

May 21, 1833—t3J

CASH FOR WOOL.

THE market prices, in cash, will be paid for *Clean Wool*, of all grades, delivered at my Store and Wool Warehouse, No. 47 Market street. ABISHAI WAY.

May 7, 1833—t4J

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Undersigned will offer for sale, at Public Auction, on Monday, the 1st day of July next, on the premises, their COTTON FACTORY, situated at Fallston, on Big Beaver, within 2 miles of the Ohio.

This Factory contains 7 Throstles, and 1 Mule, operating about 900 Spindles, with all the necessary preparations of Cards, Drawing Frames, &c., all in good order, and in successful operation. A minute description is hardly deemed necessary, as any person disposed to purchase will, of course, give it a personal inspection. Its location is most admirably situated on one of the most permanent streams west of the mountains, navigable twenty miles above, by canal and slack water navigation, and to any extent by the Ohio, offering an easy transportation to all the best markets on that noble river. To any person acquainted with the business, and desiring to make money, this establishment offers peculiar advantages. Any information desired, can be obtained by addressing

PUGHS, WILSON & Co.,
Fallston, Beaver co., Pa.

☞ The New York American, National Gazette, and Baltimore American, will insert weekly till sale, and charge this office.

May 21, 1833.—ts

JOHN D. MAHON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞ Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.—tf

TO BOTTLERS.

PORTER, Pint Porter, and Claret Bottles—received on consignment, and for sale, by the gross at No. 81, Wood street, or dozen, by

THOMPSON & SCOTT.

☞N. B.—A lot of second hand Oil and Alcohol Barrels, for sale very low.

May 14, 1833.

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE highest market price, in cash, will be paid for the various grades of Wool, washed on the Sheep's back, delivered at the Woollen Manufactory, in Economy.

FREDERICK RAPP.

Economy, April 29, 1833. [May 3.—3m.]

New Views on the Trinity,

IN a series of Letters, addressed to Professor Stuart, of Andover—by Rev. J. W. Lowrei. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

May 14—4t

Cheap, Valuable, & Interesting Works.

THE Family Physician, and Gazette of Human Life: being a Library of Health and Hygiene, and of Popular and General Medical Knowledge, rendered familiar to every individual: embracing every subject connected with the Prevention, Treatment, and Cure of Diseases—the Qualities of Medicines—their good and ill effects on Health—the Ingredients of Secret or Patent Medicines—the true Principles of Eating and Drinking, or Eating and Drinking to Live—Domestic Cookery—Chemistry—and a great variety of curious, valuable, and interesting Knowledge, of the highest importance to all, and hitherto hidden from the mass of Mankind. *Contributed to by a number of Practising Physicians.*

The object of this work is to present every subject connected with diseases, and its treatment, which, by its simplicity and the perspicuity of its details, shall enable all who wish, to be thoroughly informed in this most interesting and important of sciences.

The advantages of such a publication to all ranks of society need not be insisted upon, since they must suggest themselves to every reflecting mind. Under the influence of the diffusion of sound medical knowledge among all classes, empiricism must be disarmed of the dangerous weapons with which it wars so successfully against the life of man; the abusive employment of medicines so baneful to health, will give place to the rational administration of remedial agents, and the scientific and experienced physician will be aided in his efforts to alleviate the sufferings of humanity. Nothing that can add to the interest and utility of the work shall be neglected. The principles of diet and regimen shall be explained, and their application enforced. The ingredients of secret remedies shall be given, and the whole subject of materia medica shall be discussed and explained in a lucid and simple style.

☞A premium of $100 will be awarded to the writer of the best Essay (not exceeding 20 pages octavo) on the advantages, to the community, of the general diffusion of medical knowledge. The essays are to be directed, post paid, to the Editor, in all of June next.

The award of the premium will depend upon the decision of several eminent physicians.

☞Editors, post masters, and others, are respectfully invited to act as agents. Any person who remits ten dollars will have ten copies forwarded him. Persons remitting one dollar will have eight numbers sent. All distant communications to be addressed to the Editor, No. 6, Cortlandt street, New York, (*and must be post paid.*) Yearly subscribers to commence with No. 1.

*** The Editor has great pleasure in being able to announce the approbation of many eminent medical gentlemen to the plan

POETRY.

THE HARE WITH MANY FRIENDS.

A FABLE.

FRIENDSHIP, like love, is but a name,
Unless to one you stint the flame.
The child, whom many fathers share,
Hath seldom known a father's care.
'Tis thus in friendships; who depend
On many, rarely find a friend.

A Hare, who in a civil way,
Comply'd with ev'ry thing, like GAY,
Was known by all the bestial train
Who haunt the wood, or graze the plain.
Her care was, never to offend,
And ev'ry creature was her friend.

As forth she went at early dawn,
To taste the dew besprinkled lawn,
Behind she hears the hunter's cries,
And from the deep mouth'd thunder flies,
She starts, she stops, she pants for breath;
She hears the near advance of death;
She doubles to mislead the hound,
And measures back her mazy round;
'Till fainting in the public way,
Half dead with fear, she gasping lay,
What transport in her bosom grew,
When first the Horse appear'd in view!

Let me, says she, your back ascend,
And owe my safety to a friend:
You know my feet betray my flight;
To friendship every burden's light.

The Horse reply'd—Poor, honest Puss,
It grieves my heart to see thee thus;
Be comforted, relief is near;
For all your friends are in the rear.

She next the stately Bull implor'd;
And thus replied the mighty Lord—
Since ev'ry beast alive can tell
That I sincerely wish you well,
I may, without offence, pretend
To take the freedom of a friend.
Love calls me hence; a fav'rite cow
Expects me near yon barley mow;
And when a lady's in the case,
You know, all other things give place.
To leave you thus might seem unkind;
But see, the Goat is just behind.

The Goat remark'd her pulse was high,
Her languid head, her heavy eye;
My back, says he, may do you harm;
The Sheep's at hand and wool is warm.

The Sheep was feeble, and complain'd
His sides a load of wool sustain'd:
Said he was slow, confess'd his fears;
For hounds eat Sheep, as well as Hares.

She now the trotting Calf address'd,
To save from death a friend distress'd.

Shall I, says he, of tender age,
In this important care engage?
Older and abler pass'd you by;
How strong are those! how weak am I!
Should I presume to bear you hence,
Those friends of mine may take offence.
Excuse me then. You know my heart,
But dearest friends, alas! must part.
How shall we all lament! Adieu!
For see the hounds are just in view.

GAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAY'S TREATY.

The Treaty had been concluded, as was stated in our last—most extraordinary exertions were made, by the opposition, to prevent its ratification and execution upon the part of the United States.—Of the means resorted to for this purpose, and of the excitement which was gotten up, the following extract, from the Memoirs of John Jay, gives a full account.

We have already adverted to the hostility towards England prevailing in the United States at the time of Mr. Jay's departure. As this hostility was founded on other grounds than the conduct of that country, so it was not to be propitiated by any concessions or reparations she might be induced to make. A just and honorable treaty, as it would of course remove all pretexts for a war with Great Britain, was both feared and deplored by a numerous and powerful party. Hence great pains were early taken to secure the rejection of the treaty, whatever it might be. It was understood in the United States, in the month of February, that a treaty had been signed, but the instrument itself did not reach the President till the 5th of March, nor were its contents publicly known till the 2d of July. It was certainly an awkward task to oppose a treaty without knowing a word it contained; but it was a task that was cheerfully and zealously performed; and the whole period of suspense was occupied in laying a train which should explode and destroy the treaty, with its author, the moment it was presented to the public.

A few specimens of the logic employed by the democratic journals and pamphleteers against the unknown treaty will help to exhibit the temper of the times.

"Americans, awake! Remember what you suffered during a seven years' war with the satellites of George the Third (and I hope the last.) Recollect the services rendered by your allies, now contending for liberty. Blush, to think that America should degrade herself so much as to enter into *any kind of treaty* with a power now tottering on the brink of ruin, whose principles are directly contrary to the spirit of republicanism."

"The United States are a republic. Is it advantageous to a republic to have a connection with a monarch? Treaties lead to war, and war is the bane of a republican government. If the influence of a treaty is added to the influence which Great Britain has already in our government, we shall be colonized anew"

"Commercial treaties are an artificial means to obtain a natural end—they are the swathing-bands of commerce that impede the free operations of nature. Treaties are like partnerships; they establish intimacies which sometimes end in profligacy, and sometimes in ruin and bankruptcy, distrust, strife, and quarrel."

"*No Treaty* ought to have been made with Great Britain, for she is famed for perfidy and double dealing; her polar star is interest; artifice with her is a substitute for nature. To make a treaty with Great Britain is forming a connection with a monarch; and the introduction of the fashions, forms, and precedents of monarchical governments has ever accelerated the destruction of republics."

"If foreign connections are to be formed, they ought to be made with nations whose influence would not poison the fountain of liberty, and circulate the deleterious streams to the destruction of the rich harvest of our revolution. FRANCE is our natural ally; she has a government congenial with our own. There can be no hazard of introducing from her, principles and practices repugnant to freedom. That gallant nation, whose proffers we have neglected, is the sheet anchor that sustains our hopes; and should her glorious exertions be incompetent to the great object she has in view, we have little to flatter ourselves with from the faith, honor, or justice of Great Britain. The nation on whom *our political existence depends* we have treated with indifference, bordering on contempt. Citizens, your only security depends on France, and by the conduct of your government that security has become precarious."

"To enter into a treaty with Great Britain at the moment when we have evaded a treaty with France; to treat with an enemy against whom France feels an implacable hatred, an enemy who has neglected no means to desolate that country and crimson it with blood, is certainly insult. Citizens of America, sovereigns of a free country, your hostility to the French republic has been spoken of in the National Convention, and a motion for an inquiry into it, has been only suspended from prudential motives—the book of account may soon be opened against you. What then, alas, will be your prospects! To have your friendship questioned by that nation is indeed alarming!"

The democratic societies were likewise active in exciting opposition to the treaty, and in preparing the public mind for war with England, and an alliance with France. A society in Virginia thus announced its wishes: "Shall we, Americans, who have kindled the spark of liberty, stand aloof and see it extinguished when burning a bright flame in France, which hath caught it from us? If all tyrants unite against free people, should not all free people unite against tyrants? Yes, let us unite with France, and stand or fall together."

The Massachusetts society addressed all the democratic societies in the Union, declaring its opinion that the political interests of France and the United States were "one and indivisible."

The Pennsylvania society exhorted that of New York to be ready to oppose the treaty if its contents, when known, should be found dishonorable to the country—a proviso that might have been spared, after it had been settled that the very act of treating with Great Britain was, of itself, dishonorable.

The Senate assembled on the 8th of June, and the treaty was submitted to them. On the 24th they advised the President to ratify it, with the exception of the 12th article, relating to the West India trade.

As yet the contents of the treaty, as propriety required before its ratification, had been kept secret; but on the 29th of June a senator from Virginia, regardless both of the rules of the Senate and of official decorum, sent a copy of it to a democratic printer in Philadelphia, who published it on the 2d of July. This act was applying the torch to that vast mass of combustibles which the party had long been engaged in collecting, and the intended explosion instantly followed. On the 4th a great mob assembled and paraded the streets with an effigy of Mr. Jay bearing a pair of scales, one labelled "American Liberty and Independence," and the other, which was in extreme depression, "British Gold;" while from the mouth of the figure proceeded the words, "Come up to my price, and I will sell you my Country." The effigy was afterward publicly committed to the flames. No time was lost in getting up meetings throughout the country to denounce the treaty, and in many instances, inflammatory resolutions, previously prepared, were adopted by acclamation, without examination or discussion. It was easy to discover defects in a treaty which had been condemned before it was known.

Frequently the meetings were tumultuous, and were obviously assembled for other purposes than the avowed one of *deliberating* on the treaty. Such was the case particularly with one held in the city of New York. It was convened in the open air, and numerously attended. Alexander Hamilton, the late secretary of the treasury, attempted to address the meeting in vindication of the treaty, but the orator was answered with stones. The mob, after adopting the resolutions prepared by their leaders, marched with the American and French colors flying, to a place opposite the government house, the residence of Governor Jay, and there burned the treaty.

A similar meeting was held at Philadelphia, and after passing their resolutions, the people repaired to the houses of the British minister, the British consul, and Mr. Bingham, a senator, and at each place burned a copy of the treaty. In the mean time the democratic journals abounded in the most virulent and indecent invectives against the treaty.*

The object of all this violence was to intimidate the president from ratifying the treaty in pursuance of the advice of the Senate. Washington's habitual caution led him to pause, and carefully to weigh the arguments on each side. This apparent hesitation flattered the enemies of the treaty with hopes that they would ultimately bend him to their will, and stimulated them to perseverance. Two circumstances at this time tended to excite the peculiar hostility of the democratic party against Mr. Jay. His successive triumphs over the party in New York had imbittered their feelings towards him, and his recent elevation to the chief magistracy had disappointed their hope of enlisting that important state in the crusade they were waging against the federal government. It was also feared that he would, before long, be selected for a still more important station, and it was thought expedient to diminish the chances of his success by impeaching his conduct and character. An orator, high in the confidence of the party,† declaiming against the treaty, remarked, that if Mr. Jay "had not made this public exposure of his conduct and principles, he might one day have been brought forward among others as a candidate for our highest office; but the general and deserved contempt which his negotiations have brought both his talents and principles into, would for ever, he trusted, secure his fellow citizens from the dangerous and unwise use which such a man would have made of the powers vested in a PRESIDENT."

The feelings entertained towards him may be inferred from the following resolution, passed and published by a democratic society in South Carolina.

"*Resolved*, That we pledge ourselves to our brethren of the republican societies throughout the Union, as far as the ability and individual influence of a numerous society can be made to extend, that we will promote every constitutional mode to bring JOHN JAY to trial and to justice. He shall not escape, if guilty, that punishment which will at once wipe off the temporary stain laid upon us, and be a warning to TRAITORS hereafter how they sport with the interests and feelings of their fellow citizens. He was instructed, or he was not: if he was, we will drop the curtain; if not, and he acted of and from himself, we shall lament the want of a GUILLOTINE."

The ostensible objections made to the treaty were almost innumerable. It was declared to violate the existing treaty with France; to be ruinous to the commerce, and disgraceful to the character of the country. The article prohibiting the sequestration of debts in case of war was peculiarly odious, as it conveyed a censure on those who had advocated such a measure in Congress; and it was now contended that under the protection of that article, the King of England might buy up the stock of the United States bank, and thus in case of war, control the fiscal concerns of the nation. It was likewise insisted, that the treaty was inconsistent with the constitution, inasmuch as it regulated commerce, and provided for the payment of money, which were powers that could constitutionally be exercised only by Congress. In short, every artifice and misrepresentation were employed to make the people believe that the treaty was a traitorous sacrifice of their rights and interests. The democratic societies were indefatigable in promoting this delusion. The Pendleton society in South Carolina declared their "abhorrence and detestation of a treaty which gives the English government more power over us as States than it claimed over us as colonies—a treaty, involving in it pusillanimity, stupidity, ingratitude and treachery."

The senators who had advised the ratification, were denounced as "unworthy of any further public trust of republicans;" it was declared to be dangerous to the liberties of America, that Senators should hold their places for the term of six years; and a change of the constitution in this particular was demanded, as essential to the permanency of our republican institutions.

Intimations were also given, that should the treaty be ratified, it would not be submitted to by the people. The signing of the treaty by the president, would, it was said, "be the crisis for determining whether the term *majesty of the people* was like the children's rattle, used merely to keep them from murmuring and complaining, or whether in this land of liberty it has an absolute and real existence, calculated for much more important purposes."

The delay of the president in ratifying the treaty arose, not from the clamor against it, but from a late English order in council, which he was in-

* The following, from a Virginia paper, will serve as a sample.

"Notice is hereby given, that in case the treaty entered into by that d—n'd arch traitor J—n Jay with the British tyrant, should be ratified, a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia at their next session, praying that the said State may recede from the Union, and be under the government of one hundred thousand free and independent Virginians.

"P. S. As it is the wish of the people of the said State to enter into a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation with any other State or States of the present Union who are averse to returning again under the galling yoke of Great Britain, the printers of the (at present) United States are requested to publish the above notification. Richmond, July 31, 1795."

† Charles Pinckney, late governor of South Carolina.

duced to make. A just and honorable treaty, as it would of course remove all pretexts for a war with Great Britain, was both feared and deplored by a numerous and powerful party. Hence great pains were early taken to secure the rejection of the treaty, whatever it might be. It was understood in the United States, in the month of February, that a treaty had been signed, but the instrument itself did not reach the President till the 5th of March, nor were its contents publicly known till the 2d of July. It was certainly an awkward task to oppose a treaty without knowing a word it contained; but it was a task that was cheerfully and zealously performed; and the whole period of suspense was occupied in laying a train which should explode and destroy the treaty, with its author, the moment it was presented to the public.

While deliberating on the course he should pursue, he received a remonstrance against the treaty from Boston. His reply dissipated the hopes of those who, mistaking his character, thought it possible to coerce him into a compliance with their wishes. The calm dignity, the moral independence, and the conscious rectitude displayed in this letter are in perfect keeping with that beautiful consistency and simplicity of purpose, which will ever endear the name of Washington to the wise and good.

"*To the Selectmen of the town of Boston.*"

United States, 28*th* July, 1795.

"GENTLEMEN—In every act of my administration I have sought the happiness of my fellow citizens. My system for the attainment of this object has uniformly been, to overlook all personal, local, and partial considerations; to contemplate the United States as one great whole; to confide that sudden impressions, when erroneous, would yield to candid reflection; and to consult only the substantial and permanent interests of our country. Nor have I departed from this line of conduct on the occasion which has produced the resolutions contained in your letter of the 13th inst.

"Without a predilection for my own judgment, I have weighed with attention every argument which has at any time been brought into my view; but the constitution is the guide which I can never abandon. It has assigned to the president the power of making treaties, with the advice and consent of the senate. It was doubtless supposed that these two branches of the government would combine, without passion, and with the best means of information, those facts and principles upon which the success of our foreign relations will always depend: that they ought not to substitute for their own conviction the opinions of others, or to seek truth through any other channel but that of a temperate and well informed investigation.

"Under this persuasion, I have resolved on the manner of executing the duty before me. To the high responsibility attached to it I freely submit; and you, gentlemen, are at liberty to make these sentiments known, as the grounds of my procedure. While I feel the most lively gratitude for the many instances of approbation from my country, I can no otherwise deserve it, than by obeying the dictates of my conscience. With due respect,

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient,

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Until the publication of this letter, the president had in general been treated with decency in the democratic journals. Instead of impeaching his patriotism and integrity, they had affected to believe that these virtues would necessarily ensure the rejection of the treaty. This letter, however, left them no hope of intimidating him, and they no longer thought it expedient to profess a belief in the purity of his motives. "Does the president," it was said, "fancy himself the Grand Lama of the country, that we are to approach him with superstitious reverence of religious awe? His answer bespeaks a contempt of the people that no other evidence than his own letter would render credible. He has assumed a tone of majesty and superiority which would induce us to suppose ourselves in Potsdam instead of Philadelphia. We have been guilty of idolatry too long; punishment is pursuing us for it; it is high time that we should have no other gods but one."

The expression in the letter, that "the two branches ought not to substitute for their own conviction the opinions of others," was pronounced a "bold absurdity," because it implied that the president and senate were not bound by the opinions of the populace; and it was declared that "the man who cheats his fellow citizens out of their liberties by false logic is a more *detestable* character than he who with a false key opens the doors of his neighbor's house, and rifles him of his substance, inasmuch as liberty is more precious than wealth."

On the 15th August the president signed the treaty, and by that act of moral courage rescued his country from the evils impending over her, and secured for her a long course of almost unexampled prosperity.

The party opposed to the treaty seemed driven to desperation by its ratification, and vented their mortification in impotent invectives against Washington. Only one expedient was left to them, and this was, to prevail on the lower House of Congress to refuse to pass the laws necessary to carry the treaty into effect; and every engine was immediately set in motion to produce this result.—The most inflammatory addresses on the subject were made to the people. "The president," said one of these addresses, "has thrown the gauntlet, and shame on the coward heart that refuses to take it up. He has declared war against the people, by treating their opinions with contempt; he has forfeited his claim to their confidence, by acting in opposition to their will. Our liberties are in jeopardy, and we must either rescue them from the precipice or they will be lost for ever. One hope offers itself to us, and a consolatory one too—the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES. As we have looked in vain for patriotism from the president, let us turn our eyes towards that body; they are our *immediate* representatives; they feel our wants, participate in our injuries, and sympathize in their distresses. They never will submit to have our country degraded—they never will be passive under the outrages upon our constitution—they never will be the instruments of voting away the people's rights. As our application to the president has been treated with scorn, let us make our appeal to that body which has the power of IMPEACHMENT, and we shall not find them stepfathers of their country. A treaty which has bartered away their rights cannot, will not be submitted to. Let us, then, fellow citizens, rally round our representatives, and we may still be free."

In pursuance of the policy thus recommended, petitions were forwarded from all parts of the Union to the House of Representatives, denouncing the treaty, and praying that body to rescue the country from the usurpation of the president and Senate.

The democratic party had a large majority in the House, and the temper of that majority was early manifested in a debate on the answer to the president's speech. In the answer, as first reported, the House was made to express its undiminished confidence in Washington; but the passage was finally expunged. It is at least creditable to the *candor* of the majority, that they refused to express a confidence they did not feel—a refusal, however, which their children will remember only with pain.

On the 1st of March, 1796, the treaty having been duly ratified by Great Britain, was laid by the president before the House. It had now become, by the express declaration of the constitution, the supreme law of the land; yet this law it was the determination of the majority to abrogate. The day after the treaty had been submitted to the House, a resolution was introduced calling upon the president for all the correspondence and documents relating to it. The resolution was passed, after much debate, by a majority of twenty five.

This call for papers was avowedly founded on the doctrine that it was optional with the House to pass the laws required by the treaty. To sanction this doctrine, by complying with the call, would have been, in the president's view, a breach of the oath he had taken to support the constitution; and he therefore returned an answer stating at length his reasons for withholding the papers. In this answer he declared his conviction, that the constitution had vested in the president and Senate exclusively the treaty making power; that foreign nations had been informed and believed that treaties made by the president, with the advice and consent of two thirds of the Senate, were obligatory upon the nation; and that such had been the understanding of the Convention which formed the constitution, and of the State Conventions which adopted it; and that being fully persuaded that the assent of the House of Representatives was not necessary to the validity of the treaty, a just regard to the constitution and to the duties of his office forbade him to comply with their request.

The House, on receiving this message, resolved, by a strong party vote, that whenever the execution of a treaty depends on the laws to be passed by Congress, that House had a right to decide on the expediency of the treaty and to act accordingly. This resolution augured ill for the fate of the treaty. A member of the minority soon after introduced a resolution, declaring that it was "expedient to pass the laws necessary for carrying into effect the British treaty." This resolution was debated with the zeal and ability the subject was so well calculated to elicit. The discussion continued for two weeks, and called forth an exhibition of eloquence which has probably never been exceeded, either before or since, in the American Congress; and certainly no subject of equal

dy since the declaration of independence. The ratification of the treaty was a matter of choice; its rejection would not have been a breach of national faith, nor would it necessarily have precluded the possibility of negotiating another treaty.—But, if the House of Representatives now refused to execute a treaty, concluded with all the forms required by the constitution, it was evident that no assurance could hereafter be given to a foreign power, that a treaty made with it, and solemnly ratified, would be observed; and that no pledge, founded on the faith of the United States, would possess any value abroad. Nor could it be denied, that a refusal to execute the treaty would not only be a good cause of war, but would inevitably lead to it. The 1st of June, the time appointed for the surrender of the posts was near at hand; but if the House avowed their intention to regard the treaty as a nullity, the posts would certainly be retained, and through the influence of their garrisons the frontier settlements would probably be exposed to all the horrors of an Indian war.

The merchants who had been despoiled of their property by British cruisers, looked to the treaty for compensation; but unless Congress proceeded to execute the treaty, not only would that compensation be withheld, but most of the remaining commerce of the country would probably be swept from the ocean by the naval forces of Britain.

These considerations, as the crisis approached, began to affect the public mind, and urgent memorials were presented to the House, deprecating their refusal to execute the treaty. Some members of the majority appeared to shrink from the responsibility of the accumulated calamities, in which the measures of their party threatened to involve the nation. But if the language of a few indicated irresolution, that of the leaders was bold and reckless; and the result of the protracted debate was awaited by the community with intense and painful anxiety. On the 29th of April the question was taken, and the House was equally divided! The chairman, although opposed to the treaty, gave his casting vote in favor of its execution. Thirteen members of the democratic party voted with the federalists, and produced this unexpected result. The necessary laws were soon after passed; the treaty went into full and successful operation; and the nation reaped from the labors of her negotiator a rich harvest of prosperity and peace.

During the long and acrimonious discussions to which the treaty gave rise, Mr. Jay remained apparently a disinterested spectator of passing events. He entered into no defence either of himself or the treaty. Having discharged his duty, he felt no other solicitude in the result, than that excited by attachment to his country. His letters show with what calmness he viewed the storm that raged around him, and how skilfully he detected its mingled elements.

RICE PAPER.

The fine and beautiful tissue brought from China and Calcutta, and employed under the name of *rice paper*, is far from being an artificial substance fabricated from rice or any farinaceous material. By holding a specimen of it between the eye and a clear light, it will be seen to consist of a vegetable tissue, composed of cellules so exactly similar, and so perfect, that no preparation of a paper could be possibly made to acquire.

It is now known to be made of the internal part of the *Œeschynomene paludosa*, Roxburg—a leguminous plant, which grows abundantly on the marshy plains of Bengal, and on the borders of vast lakes between Calcutta and Hurdwart. It is a hardy plant, requiring much moisture for its perfect growth and duration. The stem rarely exceeds two inches in diameter, spreading extensively, but not rising to any great height.

The stems of this plant are brought in great quantities in Chinese junks, from the island of Formosa and other places, to China and Calcutta. These stems are cut into the lengths intended for the leaves or sheets, and then, by means of a very sharp and well tempered knife, about ten inches long, and three inches wide, the pith is divided into thin circular plates, which, being pressed, furnish the leaves sold under the name of rice paper. The operation of cutting the leaves is very similar to that of cutting corks. The leaves are generally seven or eight inches long, and five wide; some are even a foot long. Those which are not fit for drawing are colored for other purposes. Rice paper absorbs water, and swells so as to present an elevation, which continues after it becomes dry, and gives to the drawing a velvety appearance and a relief, which no other kind of paper produces.

Rice paper may, with care, be written upon, as the ink does not spread. The writing is glossy, showing some metallic surfaces.

Examined chemically, it seems to be analogous to the substance which Dr. John calls medulline. Treated with nitric acid, it forms oxalic acid.

The white and pure specimens are much used for drawings; the inferior are variously colored, and now extensively used in forming artificial flowers. In India, a pasteboard is made by cementing many leaves together, and of this hats are fabricated, which, covered with silk or other stuff, are firm and extremely light.

Rice paper was introduced into Europe about thirty years ago. The flowers which were first made of it sold at an exorbitant price. A single bouquet cost the Princess Charlotte of Wales £70 sterling.

From the quality of this paper, it may be most successfully employed in painting butterflies, flowers, birds, plants, and animals. For this purpose, the object is first sketched on common paper, which is then to be placed on a card. The sketch must be of a deep black. On this the rice paper is fastened, and the painting effected with a pencil and fine colors. When executed in this way, by the most skilful hands, the pictures of butterflies, insects, &c., have often been mistaken for the animal itself, pasted on paper. Rice paper has also been employed in lithography, with the most brilliant effect.

It is desirable, for the purposes of art, that some aquatic plant should be found in our own climate whose pith is analogous to that of the Œschynomene. Is it not possible, also, to fabricate a paper, the tissue of which may absorb water, and furnish the relief which gives to rice paper its greatest value?—*Jour. des Connais. Usuelles, Fev.* 1832.

Vitality of Insects.—If the head of a mammiferous quadruped, or of a bird, is cut off, the consequences of course are fatal. But the most dreadful wounds that imagination can figure, or cruelty inflict, have scarcely any destructive influence on the vital functions of many of the inferior creatures. Leeuwenhoeck had a mite which lived eleven weeks transfixed on a point for microscopical investigation. Vaillant caught a locust at the Cape of Good Hope, and, after excavating the intestines, he filled the abdomen with cotton, and stuck a stout pin through the thorax, yet the feet and antennæ were in full play after the lapse of five months. In the beginning of November, Redi opened the skull of a land tortoise, and removed the entire brain. A fleshy integument was observed to form over the opening, and the animal lived six months. Spallanzani cut the hearts out of three newts, (in Scotland called *asks*,) which immediately took to flight, leapt, swam, and executed their usual functions for 48 hours. A decapitated beetle will advance over a table, and recognize a precipice on approaching the edge. Redi cut off the head of a tortoise, which survived 18 days. Colonel Pringle decapitated several libellulæ or dragon flies, one of which afterwards lived for four months, and another for six; and, which seems rather odd, he could never keep alive those with their heads on above a few days.—*Ency. Brit. new edit.*

Clothing, Natural and Artificial.—The covering of wool and feathers, which nature has provided for the inferior classes of animals, has a property of conducting heat very imperfectly; and hence it has the effect of keeping the body cool in hot weather, and warm in cold weather. The heat which is produced by powers provided in the animal economy within the body, has a tendency, when in a cold atmosphere, to escape faster than it is generated; the covering being a non conductor, intercepts it, and keeps it confined. Man is endowed with faculties which enable him to fabricate for himself covering similar to that with which nature has provided other animals. Clothes are generally composed of some light non conducting substances, which protect the body from the inclement heat or cold of the external air. In summer, clothing keeps the body cool, and in winter warm. Hence it is found that the best clothing for the summer is composed of such materials as are the worst conductors of heat, and the best clothing for the winter is composed of such materials as are the worst conductors than those composed of cotton or linen. A flannel shirt more effectually intercepts heat than a linen or a cotton one; and whether in warm or in cold climates, attains the end of clothing more effectually.

If several pieces of cloth, of the same size and quality, but of different colors, black, blue, green, yellow, and white, be thrown on the surface of snow, in clear daylight, but especially in sunshine, it will be found that the black cloth will quickly melt the snow beneath it, and sink downwards.—The blue will do the same, but less rapidly; the green still less so; the yellow slightly; and white not at all. We see, therefore, that the warmth or coolness of clothing depends as well on its color as its quality. A white dress, or one of a light color, will always be cooler than one of the same quality of a dark color, and especially so in clear weather, when there is much sunshine. A white and light color reflects heat copiously, and absorbs little, while a black and dark color absorbs copiously, and reflects little. From this we see that experience has supplied the place of science in directing the choice of clothing. The use of light colors always prevail in summer, and that of dark colors in winter.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

The Wandering Piper.—We learn from the Eastport Democrat, that this personage, of whom so much has been said in the English papers, has arrived in that town, and intends to visit most of the populous towns and cities in the United States. The following, from the Durham Chronicle, gives an account of his extraordinary undertaking.

"We are enabled, in consequence of a gentleman being in this country who is well acquainted with the nature of this individual's engagement, to give our readers in general, and the sporting classes in particular, a more correct account of him than has yet appeared. He was, for a considerable time, an officer in the Army, served under Sir John Moore and the Duke of Wellington, and sold his commission after the Battle of Waterloo. His opponent is Count Bender, a French Nobleman, but educated in Scotland, and at the same school with the Piper, and between whom a great friendship subsisted. They met in London, in 1825, when a dispute arose concerning the hospitality of different nations, which ended in both parties finally and firmly agreeing, for the sum of five thousand pounds, to travel in disguise; the one as a Fiddler in France and Belgium, and the other (our hero) as a Piper in Great Britain and Ireland, to subsist on what the public might be pleased to give them, unsolicited—and whoever was to have the most money in the end was to gain the prize. They both commenced their wanderings in the summer of 1825, but an uncle of the Piper's, who then held an official situation, having heard of their freak put a stop to their proceedings before the end of three months—this gentleman, however, died in 1827, which left both parties free from restraint, in consequence of which they started in August, 1828—the one from Stone Haven, in Scotland, and the other from Calais, in France. This important campaign was only intended to last three years, and would have finished before now, had not the Piper received a severe hurt from the upsetting of a stage coach in Ireland, which confined him for fifteen months, during which time there was a secession on both sides. The Piper, during his illness, lay at the house of Sir Thomas Butler, Baronet, Ballintemple, County Carlow, where he met with the greatest kindness; indeed the Irish, high and low, seem to have completely entered into the spirit of the undertaking.

He was never allowed, in any one instance, to pay any thing to the Hotels where he put up—waiter, chamber maids, boots, and porter, all refused to accept remuneration for their services—nay, the very beggar wished his "Honor good luck and a safe journey," without laying him under further contribution. He says that he has been charged in all instances to the very utmost extent in England; we could have wished it had been otherwise for the honor of our national character; besides, it is not only robbing the Piper, but also the poor, as, up to this date, he has given the sum of seven hundred pounds, to the different charities on his rout, receipts for which are lodged in the hands of John Stewart, Esq., 16 Cleveland street, London; the editors of the Liverpool Journal, Nottingham Review, Connaught Journal, and Hull Rockingham, for the inspection of the curious and sceptical. We understand he will visit Durham, on an early day, and we have no doubt he will be listened to with delight, and treated with the courtesy due to so extraordinary a visitor.

Anecdote concerning Sir Walter Scott, not before published.—Contrast of taste between Husband and Wife. On a fine day in spring Sir Walter Scott and his lady sallied forth to enjoy a walk upon his own grounds of Abbotsford. In their wandering they passed through a grass field where ewes were nibbling at the pasture, each attended by one or more lambs. Attracted by the sportive frisking of the lambs, Sir Walter remarked, that "there was no wonder that Poets, from the earliest ages had selected the lamb as an emblem of innocence, for nothing could be conceived more innocent than its lively playful gambols." "Yes," replied Lady Scott, "I like them very much with mint sauce!!" Many husbands would, for obvious reasons, have allowed this incident to pass into oblivion; but Sir Walter, who seems to have thought the joke too good to be lost, communicated it to a respectable neighbor and friend, without any injunction of secresy. He, however, considering that there might be, to a certain extent, an implied confidence in the communication, abstained from giving it publicity till both the gifted Baronet and his unpoetical helpmate should be placed, as they are now, beyond the possibility of having their feelings hurt, even in the smallest degree, by its publication.—*Balt. Amer.*

Elegant Compliment.—At the late Ladies' Fair, in Boston, Mrs. O., who presided at one of the tables for the sale of articles for the benefit of the Blind, attracted no little attention, as well on account of the graces of her person, as the rarity and elegance of her wares. Whilst engaged in the avocations of the day, a sailor approached her, and exhibited strong symptoms of becoming a purchaser of some of the rich articles with which the table was decorated. He drew from his pocket a ten dollar bill, and after looking some time steadfastly at the lady, he laid the money upon the table, and was about to withdraw. 'Will you not take some article for your money?' said Mrs. O. The honest tar turned again towards her, and looked—then, with an expressive hitch, sheered off, saying—'*no; I've had my money's worth.*'

This anecdote bears some affinity to, and is not less complimentary than, that which is told of the Duchess of Devonshire, at whose eyes the coalman asked leave to light his pipe. That celebrated lady always declared that after the coalman's compliment all others were vapid.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Bunker Hill Monument.—We learn that a gentleman of this city has proposed to the Government of the Mechanic Association, to give $5000 towards completing the Bunker Hill Monument, provided that $50,000 shall be raised within three months, to finish the Monument agreeably to the original design. The offer has been accepted by the Association, and the members have undertaken to raise the requisite sum by subscription. It is stated that to this $5000, $10,000 have been added, and that the whole $50,000 will in all probability be raised within the given time.—*Boston Centinel.*

The Virginian Free Press proposes, as a means of reforming political error, that, in lieu of the Declaration of Independence, *the Constitution of the United States* shall be publicly read every fourth of July, and that it be also made a part of the School Exercises of the country.

The consequences of the late 'strike,' made by the carpenters at New York, are likely to be very injurious to them, as the employers have resolved not to comply with their demands, and have actually employed carpenters from the country. Both parties deserve respect, and it would be advisable to enter more mutually into the advancement and success of their trade.

The public gaze was attracted, on Saturday last, in Boston, by an immense wagon, drawn by four horses, bearing 560 chairs, and some 5 dozen pine tables besides, on their way to the paint shop.—This was indeed a worthy vehicle for the transportation of Eastern enterprize.—*Balt. Pat. May* 24.

PITTSBURGH WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected, Weekly, for the Pittsburgh Gazette—Friday, May 31, 1833.

ARTICLES.	D.	C.	D.	C.
ALE.				
Per bbl.	6	00	0	00
ALUM.				
Per lb.		05½	0	6
ASHES.				
Pot, per lb.		4½	0	4½
Pearl do		4½	0	5
Scorched Salts		3½	0	4
APPLES.				
Per barrel	1	50	2	00
AXES.				
Pitts. bl'ck. pr doz.	14	00	16	00
Cast steel do	16	00	18	00
Mann's do	18	00	0	00
BACON.				
Hog, round		04½	0	05
Hams, covered		7½	0	08
do uncovered		6½	0	07
BEER.				
Pittsb. per bbl.	3	00	0	00
BEES WAX.				
Clear, per lb		17	0	18
BOTTLES.				
Castor oil, per gr.	8	00	0	00
Claret do	8	50	10	00
Wine, black	15	00	0	00
Porter, green	8	00	9	00
do black	12	00	0	00
Pint do per doz.	0	62½	0	00
Quart do	0	87½	0	00
½ gallon, do	1	25	0	00
Gallon do	2	25	0	00
BUTTER.				
Fresh in Market lb.		12	0	15
do in kegs, do		6	0	8
Roll in bbls.		9	0	10
CANDLES.				
Dip'd tallow per lb		10	0	0
Mould do.		12½	0	0
Sperm do		37½	0	40
CHEESE.				
West. Res. per lb		06	0	6½
Eastern		12½	0	0
Pine Apple		12½	0	0
CHAINS.				
Halter, per doz.	6	00	7	00
Trace	10	00	12	50
Log, per lb		10	0	12
Chain Cables		11½		12½
COFFEE.				
Java, per lb.		16	0	17
St. Domingo		13½	0	14
Rio		14	0	15
Havana Coffee		14	0	14½
COAL—Deliv. bush.		4	0	4½
CORDAGE.				
Ky. Hemp, pr lb.		8	0	00
Best white Rope		12	0	00
Common do.		09	0	00
Best tarred		11	0	00
Common do		10	0	11
16 yd bed cords dz.	1	62½	0	00
18½ do do	1	87½	0	00
24 do do	2	50	0	00
37 do do	3	75	0	00
40 do do	4	50	0	00
Bed lacings 15 yds long, per doz	1	25	0	00
Plough lines, 10 yds long, pr doz	1	00	0	00
Manilla rope, lb.	0	19	0	20
Do bed cords 10 yds long pr doz	1	50	0	00
Do 16 yds long	2	50	0	00
Do 20 do	3	00	0	00
Do 30 do	4	50	0	00
Hemp packing yarn, per lb	0	10	0	0
COTTON.				
Miss. & Louis. pr lb		11	0	12
Tenn. & Alabam. do.		9	0	10
COOKING STOVES.				
Peterson's Patent—				
No. 1,	155	00	0	00
No. 2,	140	00	0	00
No. 3,	65	00	0	00
No. 4,	40	00	0	00
COPPER.				
Braziers, lb.		32	0	00
Sheathing		28	0	00
CORKS.				
Per gross		50	0	60
CRACKERS.				
Water (Davis) bbl	4	00	0	00
Butter do	4	00	0	00
DYE STUFFS.				
Log'd & Fust. pr lb		2½	0	00
Do chipped		3½	0	00
Nicaragua, in sticks		5	0	00
Camwood, ground		8	0	00
Madder, best ground		25	0	00
Indigo Span. Flot.	1	25	1	40
FEATHERS.				
Kentucky live, lb		34	0	35
Ohio do		34	0	35
Mixed do		28	0	00
FISH.				
New Mackerel,				
No 1, bbl.

very reprehensible attempt made by certain persons to convince the Cherokees, that the President would sustain them in their opposition to our laws, in which we expressed the "hope that President Jackson would embrace "some early opportunity to convince the Cherokees of their true situation, and that his mind had undergone no change in relation to their rights and pretentions." We have had this hope fully and early gratified. We were well apprised of the exertions on foot by our vigilant Governor to disabuse public opinion, and to convince the people of Georgia, both white men and red men, that the machinations of their enemies were in vain—for we consider them the enemies of both—and we felt a most confident conviction that the President still held his uniform sentiments upon this subject. The correspondence this day published by Governor Lumpkin in our columns, sets the question at rest; and they must now blush, who have, in any way, deceived the Indians with the belief that the Revenue collecting act, called the Force Act, would give them any aid. Language cannot be more express than that used by the Secretary at War, Mr. Cass, and the Commissioner of Indian affairs, Mr. Herring. Mr. Cass, says—"These letters will undoubtedly remove any *errors which may have prevailed*, and will show that the *opinions of the President are unchanged*." Mr. Herring says—"The President *yet thinks*, as he has always thought, the Executive has *no constitutional right to apply military force to remove persons from any parts of the State of Georgia or Alabama*."—Again he says—"I am *instructed* further to express to you the opinion of the President, that the *immediate removal* of your people, in conformity with the very liberal terms held out to them, offers the *only prospect of their permanent and prosperous establishment*." These letters are official, and convey directly the views and wishes of the President—and any man who would hereafter attempt to misrepresent them, deserves the reprobation of every Georgian.—*Milledgeville Federal Union, May* 16.

The Spirit of Jacksonism.—When Hadfield fired at the sacred person of His Majesty, George III., no sycophantic ruffian was near to parade his loyalty by offering to take the life of the maniac; nor in the more recent attack upon King William was there exhibited an excess of readiness to propitiate the royal favor by any extravagant rage or ridiculous "indignation meetings." It was reserved for the democratic republic of America to indicate to what depths of abasement the spirit of man worship could plunge an intelligent being. We find the following in the Richmond Enquirer. The incident occurred immediately after Lieutenant Randolph committed his outrageous assault upon the President.

"A person, whose name, we understand, is Thomas, approached the President, and tendering his hand, observed, "General! if you will promise to reprieve me, I will MURDER the dastard." The President put by his hand, saying, "No, Sir, I do not wish the majesty of the laws insulted for me—I am capable of defending myself against insult."

What devotion! Reprieve me, stand between me and the violated laws, only keep my neck out of the halter, and I will be the ready instrument of your revenge, will cheerfully, gladly, imbue my hands in the blood of a fellow creature, and willingly lay upon my soul the deep and damning load of guilt of the greatest crime known to human and divine laws. *Such is Jacksonism.* Our readers will mark the President's reply—he meekly puts by the assassin hand, so eager to be stained with human gore, and "*wishes* not the majesty of the laws to be insulted." The majesty of the laws and the dignity of the President was already insulted by the proposition, and, had he felt as he ought, he would have recoiled in abhorrence from the would be murderer, and banished him from his presence.—*Albany Daily Advertiser.*

The Agent appointed by the Seminole tribe of Indians, to explore the country west of the Arkansas river, offered to them by the provisional treaty with our government, which was negotiated by Col. Gadsden last spring, has returned to Florida with a favorable report both of the climate and soil, and the treaty has accordingly been formally ratified by the tribe.—*Balt. Amer.*

We deem it proper to say that the President's general health is as good as usual. He, however, suffers considerably from pain in his side, proceeding, as he supposes, from the consequences of an old wound. He has felt it occasionally and slightly for some time. Its violence was considerably increased a day or two after the dastardly attack made upon him in the steam boat. The awkward position in which he sat, between the berths and the table, made a considerable effort necessary on his part to extricate himself to pursue the assailant, and, it is supposed, although he was unconscious of it at the moment, that he gave his enfeebled side a wrench, or hurt it against the table when roused to exertion. This is rendered the more probable, as the ribs seemed slightly strained. The pain, however, has subsided considerably, and we expect the President will set out on his journey northward about the first of next month. —*Washington Globe, May* 24.

Departed this life, at his lodgings in this city, at a quarter before twelve o'clock this morning, the Honorable JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, in the sixtieth year of his age.—*Nat. Gaz., May* 24.

We learn from the Republican of this morning, that Ex Lieutenat RANDOLPH came passenger yesterday in the Norfolk Steam Boat, until she met the Philadelphia boat, in which he proceeded for that city. We have heard it stated that he has been invited to join his kinsman, John Randolph, on a tour to Europe, and that they will both sail in the first packet.—*Balt. Pat.*

We learn that the mind of the Hon. John Randolph retained its usual character until within about two hours of his dissolution. It then appeared to sink, and suffer, like the body, complete exhaustion. He was emaciated to such a degree that his frame was a prodigy of leanness and general debility—a mere anatomy. He gave directions that his corpse should be transported to Roanoke, and buried under a particular tree. He intended to revisit England for the improvement of his health. We abstain from a particular obituary notice. False panegyric is nearly as bad as unjust disparagement. It is too soon to treat of the memory of John Randolph, so as to furnish a true representation and estimate of his deserts or demerits. He was an extraordinary man, singularly gifted, whose career and habits were peculiar, and whose intellectual qualities even could not be properly judged without nice discrimination, and the impartiality that time and the future changes of interests and actors in our political drama can alone produce.—*Nat. Gaz., May* 25.

Further from Smyrna and Constantinople.—By the brig James Ramsay, at Baltimore, in 41 days from Smyrna, we have received the Journal de Smyrne to 31st March, from which we make the following extracts:

Constantinople, March 20.—The armistice demanded by the ambassador of France is as scrupulously observed by the Egyptians as by the Turks.

For several days past the whole population of Constantinople has been affected with catarrhal fevers, which in some individuals assume an alarming character. However, the disease is not fatal, and most of those who are affected, are convalescent in three or four days. The disorder is so general that in many houses they have been obliged to hire nurses, every individual in the family being in bed and unable to take care of each other.—Most of the physicians have themselves been affected with the disease, which they suppose is produced by some atmospheric influence, especially as in low places, the number of cases is much more considerable than on the tops of hills and elevated grounds.

March 31.—Letters from Samos state that great disorder prevails in that Island, and it is feared a revolution will soon take place. The situation of the country is very unsafe, and the better part of the inhabitants are desirous that the three protecting powers should promptly decide to take energetic measures to put an end to this deplorable state of affairs.

[A letter, received in this city, dated Smyrna, April 6th, says:—"The Russians are at Constantinople, having been called in to go to the aid of the Sultan in the war against the Pacha of Egypt."] —*Boston Gaz.*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1833.

☞ WESTERN PENITENTIARY.—A man, of the name of Jenkins, made a desperate attempt to escape from this prison, on Monday evening—in this attempt, he received two serious though not dangerous wounds and was retaken.

Jay's Treaty.—The extract, which we publish to day from John Jay's memoirs, gives a pretty full account of the opposition which was gotten up against this celebrated treaty, *before its provisions were made known*, and which was persevered in in the most violent manner to the last. The careful perusal of this extract, and of a shorter one which we will publish in our next paper, will afford a valuable lesson, showing the people, the honest yeomanry of the country, the danger of relying upon the counsels of unprincipled demagogues.

In this extract, our readers will find that the demagogues of those days asserted the preposterous doctrine, that our country should enter into *no treaty* with Great Britain.—It is questioned whether a republic should enter into any treaty with a monarch. It was asserted that "*our political existence*" depended on the French nation.—Such were the preposterous and absurd doctrines of the demagogues of the democratic party in those days—such the degrading opinions then disseminated by those demagogues.—That our political existence depended upon the French nation—base, degrading thought!

In this extract, our readers will find that a democratic society, in Virginia, advised that "we should unite with republican France, and stand or fall with her." Yes, unite with France—reject the advice and wisdom of Washington, and court the mild and amiable rule of Robespierre, and Danton, and Marat, and Bonaparte. Such were the counsels of the demagogues of those days. Happily, however, for our country, the administration of our national affairs was then in the hands of men who were as wise as they were patriotic, and as firm as wise. Clamor, calumny, and threats, were as rife as the breezes that blew, and fortunately they were as little regarded.

In this extract, our readers will perceive that John Jay, one of the purest patriots which our country has produced—John Jay, who was the most prominent and active negotiator of the Peace of 1783—John Jay, who had taken an early and an active part in defence of the liberties of his country, and whom even the tories distinguished as one of the most fearless and active advocates of Independence, was denounced as a "damned arch traitor."—Washington, the Father of the country, was calumniated, and blustering Virginia threatened to "recede," not "secede" from the Union, on account of the ratification of this treaty. Nay, these demagogues were not satisfied with slandering our beloved Washington, but threats of *Impeachment* were pretty distinctly thrown out. "A treaty which bartered away our rights cannot, will not be submitted to," exclaimed the pure and intelligent patriots of those days, and that *pure* patriot, Thomas Jefferson, pronounced the Treaty to be an "infamous," "execrable act;" and, in one of his thousand infamous letters, stigmatized Mr. Jay as a "rogue of a pilot."

Some of our readers will perhaps inquire what abominable feature was there in this treaty—what treacherous betrayal of the interests of our country was made to justify all this excitement, abuse, and menacing. In our next paper, we will publish another extract, from the Memoirs of John Jay, comparing this celebrated treaty with those since made, and our readers will, no doubt, then be surprized to find so little difference between the several treaties with Great Britain.

We will, however, now mention that, in 1806, during Thomas Jefferson's administration, Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney negotiated a treaty which the President rejected, *without submitting it to the Senate.* Much surprize was created by this rejection—it seemed unaccountable. The truth of the matter, however, is probably this—the treaty of 1806 differed so little from that of 1794, that, if Mr. Jefferson had approved the latter, it would have shown most clearly that his condemnation of the former as "infamous," was insincere; to preserve an appearance of consistency it became necessary to reject a treaty negotiated by his own friends.

There is but little in the last article in the Pennsylvania Advocate that we think it necessary to notice.—That editor says, "it is *possible*, that in reference to the true character of the Whitefeet combination, we may, in a former paper, have been in a *slight degree* mistaken."—This reluctant admission is, perhaps, all we should expect from that editor. The truth, however is, that he was *certainly altogether* mistaken. We spoke of the *Whitefeet* Irish as a band of ruffians—for so doing, the editor of the Advocate insinuated that we had slandered the *Irish*, as though all the Irish were Whitefeet ruffians.—We said that the oath, called the *Whitefoot*, was actually taken by that band of ruffians—the editor of the Advocate declared that all who published it were *gulled*.—Two weeks ago, the editor of the Advocate was the defender of the Whitefeet, now he admits that they are as bad as we represented them to be.

Formerly, the editor of the Advocate contended that the British Ministry suborn d witnesses to swear *falsely* against the Whitefeet; now he seems to think that the Whitefeet are playing into the hands of the British Ministry.—We thought it more probable that such men as the Whitefeet would take such an oath as that ascribed to them, than that such men as Brougham would employ witnesses to commit perjury.—We think so still.

As to any remarks about Thomas Jefferson we will only say, that we do not respect his memory. Because, by his preparation and preservation of his calumnies and blasphemy, and their publication after his death, he threw defiance into the face of the friends of truth and religion.—The memories of Thomas Paine, of Voltaire, and Gibbon, are not respected because they are dead, why should that of Jefferson be held sacred? Had he suppressed his calumnies and blasphemy prior to his death, we might have said "*de mortuis nil nisi bonum;*" but he has thought proper to publish them—shall they go unnoticed because he is dead?

The New Methodist Meeting House, on Fifth, near Smithfield street, will be opened for Divine service on next Sabbath, the 2d of June.—A sermon, suitable to the occasion, will be delivered at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. Asa Shinn, and a collection taken, in aid of the funds of the Society.

Pittsburgh, May 31, 1833.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Advices from this republic have been received by the Cameo, at New York, to the 23d of March, six days later—but their contents are of no great importance. Arrangements were making, and money advanced, for the purpose of carrying on the war against the Indians, whom these merciful successors of Pizarro and Cortez have avowed it to be their determination, not merely to subdue, but to exterminate.

The weather had been remarkably hot, and Saturday the 16th was said to be the hottest day ever known in Buenos Ayres. The thermometer was at 91°.

A quantity of floating islands, from the Parana, &c., have lately made their appearance off Buenos Ayres, brought thither by the prevailing northerly winds. It is said that snakes have often been found on these floating substances. At a distance, they look like small vessels or boats. During the Brazilian war, an alarm was given that enemy's boats were pulling to the Inner Roads; they proved to be a number of those islands, which had been driven towards the shore by a strong easterly wind.

The government, in consideration, as it is alleged, of various informalities in the trial of Captain Pinedo, relative to his conduct at the Falkland Islands, has ordered that he be separated from the naval service, and suspended from all employ for four months; after which he is to be placed upon the staff of the permanent army.

ONE WEEK LATER.

Since the foregoing paragraphs were in type, we have received the "Argentine News," of the 30th of March, announcing that the expedition against the Indians was soon to commence, and that the troops of the different provinces were in motion. The central division, under the command of General Huidobro, had already gained important success. A body of 800 Indians, who meditated another incursion into Cordova, were attacked by the troops of that division, who killed some of them, and put the rest to flight. General Quiroga is to command the troops of the interior provinces.

The House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres have decided to remove all civil impediments to the intermarriage of Catholics and Protestants. The session of that body closed on Thursday, the 28th of March.

The papers contain some interesting particulars of the burning of the British ship Hibernia (at one time supposed to have been the Hellespont of Boston.)—Out of two hundred and thirty two persons who were on board, only sixty nine were saved.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

We understand that all the stock of the Oxford Rail Road has been subscribed for. This secures a Rail Road conveyance from the city of Washington to New York, through Baltimore and Phiadelphia.—*Nat. Gaz.*

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle, May 27.

The Canal.—The Canal Commissioners, on the 23d instant, adopted the following resolution, rescinding their resolution of the 20th April last.—From all we can learn they have acted judiciously and for the public convenience.

"WHEREAS, since the passage of the resolution of the 20th of April last, directing the water to be drawn off the canal on the 22d of June next, for the purpose of making necessary and permanent repairs, the commerce has been for some time interrupted by a breach in the Union Canal: *And whereas*, the navigation of the Pennsylvania Canal will also, for a short time, be interrupted by the failure of one span of an aqueduct on the Juniata Division, as well as by injury done to the Delaware, Susquehanna, North, and West Branch Divisions, by the late freshet: *And whereas*, the Eastern, Juniata, and Western Divisions are generally in good condition, and require but little repair: *And whereas*, during the interruption of the trade on those lines that have been injured, such other repairs can be made as will supersede the necessity of drawing the water from the canal on the 22d of June next:

"Therefore, *Resolved*, that the resolution passed the 20th of April last, directing the water to be drawn from the Canal, on the 22d of June next, for the purpose of repairs, be, and the same is, hereby rescinded."

We are sorry to find the following in the Huntingdon Advocate of the 22d inst.

"About sixty feet of the trunk of the Aqueduct, across the river near Alexandria, has fallen down. It is the opinion of the Supervisor, that it will be repaired and made passable again for boats by Monday next."

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.

Collector's Office, Portsmouth.

Tolls received at this office from the 19th to the 25th inst., inclusive, $1,327 28.

Extract from the Baltimore Prices Current, and Review of the Market, for the Week ending Friday evening, May 24.

FLOUR.

Howard street Flour.—We have to note a further shade of improvement in the market since last report. In the first part of the week, the sales from stores were generally made at $5 50 to $5 56 1-4, the latter price being paid for favorite brands. Since then the sales appear to have been chiefly made at $5 56 1-4, for fresh ground, and in an occasional instance at $5 62 1-2 for a limited lot of choice brand. The wagon price has ranged from $5 25 to $5 31 1-4, and we quote the same range to day.

City Mills Flour.—The demand has been quite limited, and small parcels of standard quality have been taken at $5 75, as wanted. There is no stock. The trifling lots occasionally to be met with are held firmly at $5 75. Extra quality is held at $6.

Susquehanna Flour.—At the commencement of the week a parcel in fair order was sold at $5 37 1-2, and one or two parcels in prime order, at $5 44. There is no stock here. Parcels in prime condition are believed to be now worth $5 44 a $5 50.—*American, May* 25.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of the County of Allegheny, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, late of Samuel H. Scott, deceased, viz:

All those two certain lots, or pieces of ground, situate in the Borough of Allegheny, on the East side of Federal street, at the corner of Rose Alley, being numbers Eighty Nine and Ninety in the late John McDonald's plan of out lots, Nos. 37 and 38 in the reserved tract, and bounded and described as follows, viz: beginning at the corner of Federal street and Rose Alley, thence along the said alley one hundred feet to Race Alley, thence along the said Race Alley, and parallel with Federal street, forty four feet, thence Westwardly, parallel with Rose Alley, one hundred feet, to Federal street, and thence along Federal street, forty four feet, to the place of beginning. The said two lots, being each twenty two feet in front on Federal street, and one hundred feet in depth to Race Alley, as above described, were conveyed to the said Samuel H. Scott, by John McDonald and Wife, by a deed bearing date the 9th day of February, A. D. 1831, and recorded in Book Q, 2, vol. 41, page 274, &c.

At the same time and place, will also be sold the following described shares of the Stock of the Monongahela and Allegheny Bridge Companies, late the property of Samuel H. Scott, deceased, viz:

Fifteen Shares of the Stock of the Allegheny Bridge Company, on each of which shares, Twenty Five Dollars have been paid.

Twenty Shares of the Stock of the Monongahela Bridge Company, on each of which shares Twenty Five Dollars have been paid.

CHAS. S. BRADFORD,
Administrator of Samuel H. Scott, deceased.

Pittsburgh, May 31, 1833.—t24J.

ROBERT WATSON, vs. Margaret Watson, Andrew Watson, Rev. Jno. Black, G. T. Ewing and Margaret his wife, formerly Margaret Black, Andrew W. Black, Elizabeth T. Black, Alexander Black, Samuel B. W. Black, William Black, Robert Black, and Martha Anne Black, Christopher Magee and Jane his wife, William Pentland, and Mary his wife, Samuel B. Wylie and Margaret his wife, Archibald M'Kinney, and Anne his wife. } In the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny County of June Term, A. D. 1833: No. 208. Brevе de partitione faciendа.

THE defendants, above named, and all others concerned, will take notice that by virtue of the above described writ, I will hold an inquisition upon the property described in said writ, on Tuesday, the 11th of June, by adjournment, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of making a partition of the said property among the said plaintiff, and defendants, in the manner that I am commanded by the said writ, at which time and place the said defendants, and all others, may attend, if they think proper so to do.

The property described in the said writ, is as follows, viz: All that piece of land situate partly in the city of Pittsburgh, and partly in the township of Pitt, in the county of Allegheny, being that portion of the northernmost of the two lots numbered nine in the plan of lots annexed to the last will and testament of Andrew Watson, dec'd, late of the said county, which the surviving executors of the said Andrew Watson, by a deed bearing date the twenty second day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and recorded in book T, 2, page 23, conveyed unto the said plaintiff and defendants, bounded by the public road, as laid out, in pursuance of an order of Court, A. D. 1827, by lots, Numbers Two, Three, and Seven in the said plan, and by a line running parallel with, and at the distance of ten feet from, the Northernmost boundary line of the said lot number Nine.

All that certain other piece of land, situate in the said township of Pitt, being the whole of the southernmost lot, number nine, as described in the said plan, annexed to the last will and testament of the said Andrew Watson, deceased, and being also that portion of the land formerly occupied by Philadelphia street, and of the northernmost of the said two lots numbers nine, contained between the aforesaid new road, the said southernmost lot, number nine, and the lines of the said southernmost lot, number nine, produced until they meet the said new road, which said piece of land is the same that was conveyed to the said plaintiff and defendants by the surviving executors of the said Andrew Watson, deceased, by a deed bearing date the twenty second day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, recorded in book T. 2, page 23, &c. and also, by an agreement bearing the same date, and recorded in book T. 2, page 27, &c.

WM. LECKY, Sheriff.

May 31, 1833—3t

400 *Dollars Reward!*

FOR MONEY AND THIEF.

ABOUT $4,500 STOLEN!

STOLEN, last night, or this morning, May 28, 1833, from Clarke & Cook's Office, (Wheeling, Va.,) about $2,700, in notes of the Bank of Zanesville, and about $1,700 in notes of the Muskingum Bank of Zanesville. ALSO, a Gold French Watch, opening with a spring in the handle on the back, in front by a ketch, No. 46250, with a black and white bead guard chain. The Thief is a young man about twenty years of age, about five feet seven inches high, red hair, and freckled face, with a scar across the left cheek, extending from his eye to his ear, as near as recollected; had on a light brown coat and dark brown pantaloons, much worn, and a fur cap—went by the name of WILLIAMS.

CLARKE & COOK,

Wheeling, Va., May 28, 1833. [May 31.]

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT to the Ordinances heretofore passed for regulating the Markets, &c.

L. S.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in select and common councils assembled, That from and after the passing of this ordinance, market shall be held on Monday and Thursday of each and every week at the Market House in Liberty street, subject to the same rules and regulations, and to the like penalties for violations of market days and hours, as are made and provided by the ordinances to which this is a supplement; and it shall not be lawful, after the passing of this ordinance, for any butcher, victualer, or other person, to vend any article of meat, poultry, vegetables, or other products usually sold in the market, at any other place than the said Market house in Liberty street, on the days above specified—under a penalty of five dollars for every such offence, recoverable on conviction, before the Mayor or any Alderman of the city.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, That the market limits in Liberty street, shall be extended to include so much of said street as is bounded on each side by the lines thereof, and by the east line of Pitt street, extended; and it shall and may be lawful for those bringing produce to market in wagons, carts, sleds, &c. to arrange them in such manner along the curb stones on each side, within the limits aforesaid, as will least obstruct the passage of said street—and therefrom expose for sale and vend the produce of their farms in the same manner, and under the same regulations as are enjoined upon those selling from their wagons, carts, sleds, &c. in the Diamond.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, That so soon as any of the leases for stalls in the market house in the Diamond shall have expired, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the markets to rent such stalls for the remaining part of this present year, ending the thirty first of December next, at the rate of not less than thirty dollars per annum for any stall; and for the stalls now let at eighteen dollars, in said market house, the rent shall be increased at the rate of thirty five dollars per annum; and for the stalls in said market house now let at twenty two dollars, the rent shall be increased to the rate of forty dollars per annum for the unexpired part of the year as aforesaid.

SEC. 4. Be it further ordained, That thirty, thirty five, and forty dollars each, as aforesaid, shall be the minimum rates per annum, at which said stalls shall be let hereafter, and not less; and in order to prevent any unfair preferences amongst applicants for the stalls, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the markets to advertise in four or more newspapers of the city, at least three weeks before the first of January next, and so in December of every year thereafter, giving at least ten days notice that he will on a day certain before the said first of January, offer for rent to the highest bidder—being not less than the minimum prices fixed by the third section of this ordinance—the stalls in said market house for one year from said first of January; and if any of the stalls shall, from any cause, not be rented on the days appointed for the renting thereof, the clerk of the market shall rent the same at any time thereafter, at a rate per annum not less than the minimum price before mentioned.

SEC. 5. Be it further ordained, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to occupy or obstruct any part of the footways in front of the Court House and offices in the Diamond with tables, benches, barrels, bags, baskets, furniture, vessels, or packages, or with vegetables or other marketing whatever—either on market days or at any other time, under a penalty of two dollars for every offence; and it is hereby especially enjoined upon the constables attending upon the markets, to cause all such obstructions to be forthwith removed, and to compel the due observance of this ordinance.

SEC. 6. Be it further ordained, That any ordinance, or such part thereof, as is inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, the 27th day of May, A. D. 1833.

S. P. DARLINGTON,
Pres't Common Council, p. t.

Attest:
E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k Common Council.

JAMES ROSS,
Pres't Select Council.

WM. PENTLAND, Cl'k Select Council.

May 31, 1833.—3t

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

CASH NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, will please make payment on or before the 1st July, at the warehouse of S. Baird & Co., corner of Fifth and Wood streets, as after that date the books will be left with a proper officer for collection.

JAMES LAPPIN.

May 31—3t.

National Portrait Gallery.

THE National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans—conducted by James B. Longacre, Philadelphia, and James Herring, New York—under the superintendence of the American Academy of the Fine Arts. The Number sent as a specimen, contains the Portraits of Israel Putnam, Andrew Jackson, and Miss Sedgewick—price 50 cents per number, or $6 per year. Those wishing to subscribe for the above work, will please call at the Bookstore of

JOHN I. KAY & Co.
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. May 31, 1833.—tf

Liberty Street Market.

BUTCHERS, Victualers, and others, are informed, that, by the provisions of an Ordinance, passed the 27th instant, Mondays and Thursdays are declared public market days for the market in Liberty street, where, on those days, Butchers' Meat, Poultry, Vegetables, and all such articles of country produce as are usually brought to market, are exclusively to be sold, and that on Wednesdays and Saturdays, market will be held there in conjunction with the market in the Diamond.

All Farmers and Gardeners, who are in the practice of attending market, are informed that, on Monday next, the 3d of June, the market in Liberty street will be ready for their reception, and that all the stalls on the north side (except two at each end) are *free* for their use and occupancy, for the sale of the products of their farms and gardens, *without any charge therefor whatever*—and they are further informed that the market limits are extended to Pitt street, whereby the country people have a privilege, heretofore denied them, of selling all articles of their produce from their wagons, carts, or sleds, when properly arranged along the curb stones in that part of Liberty street within the market limits.

It is believed that those persons who are disposed to prefer a comfortable and clean market house either to sell or buy in, will find the Liberty street Market, under proper regulations, to comport with their wishes. May 31, 1833.

Rev. William Jay's Works.

THE Standard Works of the Rev. William Jay, of Argyle Chapel, Bath, comprizing all his works known in this country; and also, several which have not heretofore, been presented to the American public—from a copy furnished by the author to the publishers: in 3 vols., 8vo., neat sheep. Vol. 1 contains Morning and Evening Exercises; Vol. 2 contains short discourses to be read in families; the Christian contemplated in a course of Lectures; and Prayers: Vol. 3 contains Sermons; Life of Winter; Memoirs of John Clark; A Charge to the Wife of a Minister, and the Wife's Advocate, &c. &c.; and also, a few Polyglott Bibles and Testaments, superbly bound.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
May 31, 1833—tf

AN ORDINANCE, for Sanitary Purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That the 1st, 2d, and 3d sections of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance for Sanitary purposes," passed the 25th of June, 1832, be, and the same are hereby revived and re-enacted, to continue in force during the present year.

SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted*, That all expenses that may be incurred in the execution of this ordinance, shall be settled by the Sanitary Board, and reported to the Mayor, who shall draw his warrant upon the city treasurer for the same, payable out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

SECT. 3. *Be it further ordained and enacted*, That a Board, to be called "THE SANITARY BOARD," shall be forthwith constituted, to consist of two members from the Select, and three members from the Common Council, together with the Mayor, the Recorder, and three of the Aldermen of the city, to be organized and classed as hereinafter provided, whose duty it shall be to adopt and direct all such measures as they think necessary for averting the introduction of the frightful epidemic disease, which has approached the borders of our country; and for this purpose this Board shall have power to cause the streets, lanes, alleys, buildings, lots, and shores of the rivers to be explored, cleansed, and purified in an efficient manner: To provide and secure, at proper places, all ingredients necessary for the prompt aid and relief of the patients infected, and executing the general plan of this ordinance, and to provide and prepare suitable depots for the reception of the sick, their nurses and attendants, and to engage medical aid for their restoration; and further, the Board shall have authority to divide the city into districts, and to appoint one or more assistants for each district, and to fix their compensation per diem, for their services—and it shall be the duty of those assistants to examine their respective districts daily, and report to the Board or to the Mayor, if the Board be not in session, all offensive, foul, or mouldy vaults, cellars, privies, or other nusance of any kind, injurious to the health or comfort of, as well in the streets, lanes, and shores of the rivers, as within the enclosures and houses of the citizens: And the said Board shall have full power and authority to do all lawful acts they may, in their discretion, judge necessary for averting the calamity with which the city is threatened, and shall continue in office during the present year, unless their commission be revoked by a resolution of the councils.

SECT. 4. *Be it further ordained and enacted*, That in organizing and continuing the said Board, the Mayor and Recorder of the city shall be permanent members thereof, and the Aldermen shall be classed, so that three of them shall serve for one month, and then be replaced by other three in rotation monthly, during the continuance of the Board, and the respective councils shall also be classed so as to designate the members to act first, and to serve for one month, and then be released by another class—Five of the Board shall be a quorum to do business—They shall meet three times in every week, or oftener if they shall find it necessary, and shall keep minutes of their proceedings: They shall make and keep a faithful account of all contracts and expenditures, and when accounts are sanctioned by the Board, the Mayor shall draw his warrant for the amount, payable out of the fund herein provided for that purpose.

SECT. 5. *Be it further ordained and enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Water Works to obey and execute the written orders of this Board relative to the management of the water for cleansing and purifying the city; and it shall be the duty of every citizen, occupying any house or tenement within the city, to obey and execute the written or printed orders of the Board relative to cleansing the gutters, pavements, and spaces in front of their respective lots; and, if they fail to do so, each person refusing or neglecting to comply with such orders, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence five dollars, to be recovered with costs as other forfeitures are recoverable under the city ordinances. It shall also be the duty of the street commissioners to obey and execute the written orders of the Board, for the prompt removal of all dirt and filth from places where it may accumulate, and to cause the same to be placed where it cannot be injurious to the water works of the city. It shall be the duty of the wharf master to examine all steam boats, keel boats, and other water craft that may arrive in the bounds of the city, and make reports to the Board in the manner they may require; and all constables of the city shall make daily reports to the Board, or the Mayor, of all nusances they observe, and of all cases of arrivals of sick persons within the bounds of the city.

S. P. DARLINGTON,
Pres. Com. Council, p. t.

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k Com. Council.

JAMES ROSS,
Pres. Select Council.

WM. PENTLAND, Cl'k Select Council.

May 31, 1833—3t

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, April 7th, 1833, an indented apprentice, named RICHARD BURK, aged about twelve years.

Ten dollars will be given for the apprehension of said Runaway.

A. FERGUSON,
Boot and Shoe Maker, Pittsburgh.
May 31, 1833.—3t*

Administrators' Notice.

ALL persons, indebted to the estate of JAMES HULTZ, late of St. Clair township, dec'd, are hereby required to call and settle their respective debts and accounts; and all persons, having claims against said estate, are required to present the same, properly authenticated, to either of the subscribers.

THOMAS HULTZ,
JACOB BOYER,
Administrators.

May 31, 1833.—w3t.

Charles H. & John F. White's

Upholstery and Cabinet Furniture

WARE ROOMS,

Nos. 107 and 109 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

A VERY extensive assortment of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY, finished in the best and most elegant manner, is kept constantly on hand at the above Ware Rooms. The Furniture is manufactured by the most experienced workmen, from choice materials, and after the latest and most approved designs of both Europe and America. The proprietors feel confident, from their long experience in the manufacture of these articles, and the facilities always at their command, that they can execute orders with at least equal satisfaction, and with greater speed, than in any other establishment in the United States.

By a visit to their Rooms, they trust that such an exhibition can be made as will afford an ample guarantee of this ability.

Any articles in the range of their business, ordered at a distance, will be packed with the great est care, so as to preclude the possibility of injury occurring by their transportation to the remotest section of the country.

May 28, 1833—1m

REMOVAL.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER AND PAPER HANGINGS, have removed their Store from the corner of Third and Wood Streets to No. 89 Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where they continue to keep on hand a General Assortment of

Writing, Wrapping, Printing, and Wall

PAPER.

☞ Paper of all sizes and descriptions made to order, at the shortest notice.

☞ They will also continue to keep on hand a supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, suitable for Country Merchants.

☞ The highest market price will always be given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.

May 28, 1833.—tf

Cash for Wool.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest price, in Cash, for the various grades of Wool, delivered clean, and in good order, at No. 43 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, opposite the New Market.

ANDREW MURPHY.

Pittsburgh, May 17, 1833.—3t.

TO LET,

A Spacious Cellar, conveniently situated on the bank of the Monongahela, in West st., near the Boat Landings. In this cellar may be salted 2 to 3 hundred thousand weight of Pork. With the cellar, will also be let a Brick Smoke House, with complete and safe apparatus, in which 80,000 lbs. of Bacon can be hung at one time. Apply at No. 6, in the Diamond, to

ROBERT PATTERSON, *Ag't.*

Pittsburgh, Dec. 14 1832.—wtf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Matthew Lennox, Jno. Hogg, and Geo. Hogg, under the firm of MATTHEW LENNOX & Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

MATTHEW LENNOX,
JOHN HOGG,
GEO. HOGG.

Steubenville, May 10, 1833. [May 14—3t*]

AN ORDINANCE,

FOR THE RELIEF OF DAVID GREER.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That David Greer shall be, and he is hereby authorized to make an excavation at the junction of Washington and Penn streets, and to extend the same to the centre of Penn street; *Provided*, that said excavation shall not be more than twenty five feet in width, and not exceed the length above mentioned: *And Provided also*, That the same shall be secured with substantial arches, and done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Council, April 29, 1833.

JOHN GRAHAM,
President Common Council.

Attest—E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k Com. Council.

JAMES ROSS,
President Select Council.

Attest—WM. PENTLAND, Cl'k Select Council.

May 24—3t

REMOVAL.

SPIERS & RENFREW

HAVE removed their Shop to the corner of Penn and Water streets, where they will continue to build to order—Steam Engines, Machinery, &c.

Also, Steam Boat, and other Jobbing done at the shortest notice. April 12—w3m

Administrators' Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSEPH OLIVER, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, will please call and settle their respective accounts, and those having claims will present the same, duly authenticated, for settlement, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN M'KEE,
M. B. MILTENBERGER,
WM. GRAHAM, Jr.
Administrators.

N. B.—Former customers, and others, can be supplied with Bellows, Bedsteads, &c., at the old stand, No. 102 Fourth street, or at the Warehouse of Messrs. Miltenberger, Brown & Co., No. 68 Front street. May 24—4t

FOR SALE,

20 SHARES City Sixes, redeemable in July, 1835. Apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
May 24, 1833.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

SCHINDERHANNES, the Robber of the Rhine—by Leitch Ritchie, Author of Heath's Picturesque Annual, Romance of French History, &c. &c.

2. A Treatise on Optics, by Sir David Brewster, L. L. D., T. R. S. L. and E. First American edit., with an Appendix, containing an Elementary view to the application of Analysis to Reflection and Refraction, by A. D. Bache, A. M.

3. Gleanings of Natural History, with local recollections, by Edward Jesse, Esq., Deputy surveyor of his Majesty's Parks, to which are added maxims and hints for an angler.

4. The Elements of the Differential Calculus, comprehending the general theory of curve surfaces and of curves of double curvature, intended for the use of mathematical students in schools and universities, by J. R. Young, author of the Elements of Analytical Geometry, revised and corrected by Michael O'Shannessy, A. M. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

N. B. All the new and popular Works and Novels, are, as usual, received as soon as published. May 17—6t

THE WESTERN FEMALE

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

UNDER the superintendence of WILLIAM B. LACEY, D. D., is now open, and will be prepared for the reception of pupils at any time, except in the month of August.

The design of the Institute is to impart an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of Female Education; and, having engaged teachers of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the Principal hopes to fulfil the design.

Mrs. *Fleming* and Miss *Smith* will teach the elementary branches; Dr.

CITY BATHS.

J. B. VASHON has the pleasure to inform the Citizens of Pittsburgh, and Visitors here, that his

CITY BATHS,

In Third street, between Market and Ferry streets,

Are now prepared, *in the first rate Style,* for the use of all who may be disposed to enjoy the luxury of bathing.

☞ He takes this opportunity to invite the patronage of the Public, and is determined to merit their favor, by the strictest attention to their comfort and gratification.

May 21—3m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having hydrants, or in any way using the water from the City Water Works, that the annual assessment of water rents, ordered by the City Ordinance of the 28th January, 1833, has been submitted to and approved by the Water Committee, and that the Water Committee have ordered the payment of all water rents to be made on or before the 10th day of June, 1833. By order of the Water Committee.

M. RAHM,
Assessor and Collector.

N. B. Appeals from assessment of water tax must be made to the Water Committee, on or before 31st May. 1833.

May 21, 1833.

RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

40 BBLS, best Tanners' Oil;
As also, a sample of Roebling's Manufactured Pittsburgh Glue—warranted in quality equal to any in the market, and will be put up to order.

IN STORE,
20 bbls. Bank Oil;
20 do Shore Oil—
Direct from Boston, and for sale, on very fair terms, by H. F. SCHWEPPE.

May 3. 1833—2mo

J. B. VASHON

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his

Shaving, Hair Dressing,

AND FANCY ESTABLISHMENT,

To No. 59 Third street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he is prepared and may be constantly found ready to attend to all those who may favor him with their custom. Every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to all those who may patronize him, and hopes that the disposition to please, heretofore evinced, will secure him that liberal encouragement received during the last four years, and for which he tenders his grateful acknowledgments.

☞ He has just received a very choice lot of FANCY GOODS, *Perfumery, Cosmetics,* &c. &c. comprizing every article in his line of business, which may be had low.

May 10, 1833—2m

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Stationers, No. 44 Market street, Pittsburgh, inform the merchants of Pennsylvania and Ohio, that they have lately increased their price of RAGS and TANNERS' SCRAPS, and that they will hereafter give 5½ *cents per pound* for good mixed RAGS, and the highest market price for TANNERS' SCRAPS.

Their stock being extensive as any in the West, they respectfully invite the custom of country merchants and all others dealing in their line.

May 17—6t

Rags! Rags!! and Scraps.

THE Subscribers will give *Five and a half dollars* per hundred pounds, in Paper, Books, or Stationery, at regular prices, from their respective Stores, for GOOD MERCHANTABLE RAGS, and the highest prices for clean size pieces, usually termed Tanners' Scraps.

D. M. HOGAN, No. 73 Wood st.,
LUKE LOOMIS & Co.,
Corner of Wood and Fourth sts.,
JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
No. 37 Market street.

May 10, 1833—6t

Rags! Rags! Rags!! & Scraps.

FIVE and a half cents per pound will be given for good Merchantable Rags, payable in Books or Paper, at regular prices, if delivered at our Warehouse, No. 80 Front street, Pittsburgh, or at the Clinton Paper Mill, Steubenville, Ohio, and 4 1-2 cents per pound for Tanners' Scraps, if delivered as above.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

May 10, 1833.—6w

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,

NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of

Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur

CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

Men's	Boys'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do

Cloth.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops;	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla;
English Baloon do	Cloth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B. Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.

December 4.—1y

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of

JAMES B. IRWIN.

December 28—tf

Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and executed with neatness and despatch.

On hand a large assortment of School, Chap, and Miscellaneous Books; also, Stationery in all its variety.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ☞ Rags taken in exchange for Books and Paper.

N. B. *Steam Boat Books and Merchants' Account Books* Bound and Ruled to any given pattern, on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.

☞ The Subscribers very respectfully recommend the Patronage of their former Customers to their Successor, M. P. O'Hern, at their old stand, Wood street.

CRAMER & SPEAR.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum; immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

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25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

Dec. 25.—tf.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park,* into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

TO RENT,

THE Two Three Story Brick Stores, erected by the subscriber, in Wood street, on Sturgeon's Lots. Possession given on the first of April. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK,

March 22. No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door check of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.

JAMES R. SPEER.
No. 130 Wood street.

Jan. 22, 1833.

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11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,

January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist.
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine,* as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

GEORGE COCHRAN, OF R'D,

WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor him with their business. He will be constantly supplied with ageneral assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at Wholesale, on the most favorable terms.

☞ The partnership of COCHRAN & IRWIN was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.

Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

ALEXANDER & RUFUS, a Treatise on Church Government, by the late Dr. Anderson—only Edition in the United States—for sale by M. P. O'HERN.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style.* Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.

JOHN HISE.
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.

November 23.—tf

NEW INVENTION.

Faber's Patent Clover Mill.

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.

Mills constructed agreeebly to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and will hull without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.

Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO 66. WOOD STREET

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes,* complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN.

Franklin Head, Wood street.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles,* at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam,* is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET.

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

REMOVAL.

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgments to his customers for their very liberal support, and asks a continuance of their custom, at his new stand, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Holdship & Son, who have declined the Book Business in his favor. To the customers of Messrs. Holdship, he would say that an extensive assortment of every article in the Book and Stationery Business will be found at his store, at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Country Merchants will find a more extensive assortment of Books than in any other establishment, and at lower prices than at any other store in the western country, on the most liberal terms. S. J. SYLVESTER,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

April 2, 1833.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, (*the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,*) where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

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OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:

Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

Interest allowed on Special Deposits:

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery,* of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appea s to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.

February 1.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831.—tf

E. HALE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. wher he will be happy to wait upon those who may re quire his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the decensed is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics,* and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving t empo rary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradully increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in a l cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.

Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

may 14, 1830.—tf.

BRITISH LUSTRE,

For Polishing Stoves & Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

March 22—tf No. 42 Market street.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞ *Refer to—*

ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*

July 10, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.

Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞ The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.

THOMAS MILLER.

Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

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Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,

April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

☞ For terms, and further particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

December 7, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and coastantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.

Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

A Second Hand Piano Forte

FOR SALE LOW.

APPLY to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette. April 26, 1833—tf

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FOR SALE.

THE interest of the late M. S. Mason in the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, (being one third of the concern) is offered for sale on advantageous terms.

It is believed that the investment will prove a safe and profitable one. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co., or
JAMES RIDDLE.

Dec. 25.—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL.

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Ex'rs.*
JOHN SNYDER, }

Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water street.

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter o. 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.

Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.

Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, I thererefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.

December 30—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

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To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning,* from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be